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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Sisley Huddleston
(Guest Conductor)

America's Part in New League

Russia Sows Springtime Seed

Ex-Kaiser Looks Homeward

British Balance And Debts

Big Stick Discarded by NRA

Can America Be Going Dumb?

SHOULD the United States join the League of Nations? It kept out in the flourishing days of the League, and it may appear inopportune to raise a belated question now. Yet there is a petition circulated throughout the country by 20 organizations interested in international peace, on which Newton D. Baker issues a ringing statement. The vital point, for this columnist at any rate, is that this is not just another hopeless movement to enter the existing League, but is constructive in that it advocates a "revision of the Covenant, so that it will be effective. . . ." America has a chance to make its own terms. If the League did not exist, it would be necessary to invent it. Why not re-invent it?

* * *

"Bright hopes for a bountiful harvest." Sounds like old times again. But it is not in the United States that such expectations are indulged. There, one may not be surprised to read: "Dismal predictions of bumper crop," or "Joyous anticipation of wheat failure." These paradoxes no longer startle us. They seem natural. But there remain countries in which increased output is the objective. Russia (fast becoming the most orthodox of nations—not to say old-fashioned) is sowing this springtide on a greater scale than ever. "Better and bigger yields" is the reactionary policy of the conservative Soviet. It has a great deal to learn about the new economy.

* * *

Is the ex-Kaiser, living in Doorn, the richest German? Or is he the poorest? Usually he is described as enormously wealthy, but now comes a story of straitened means and of transfer difficulties. The expatriate, whether he be a Paris painter or a monarch in retirement, is having a hard time of it, because money is not allowed to flow freely from one country to another, and when it flows loses greatly in value. Hence the belief that William II, exiled in Holland, will soon seek to return to Germany. But what sort of job could Hitler trust him with?

* * *

Chancellor Adolf Hitler is "as much interested in fighting heathenism and anti-Christian activities as the Pope." That, in a phrase, is the German reply to the Papal message which reads perilously like a declaration of war. The Nazi Government has certainly been unfortunate in its dealings with religion. It has aroused misgivings among the Protestants, stirred up the Zionists against it, provoked the Vatican intervention, and contrived to give the world the impression that it is reverting to Pagan ideals. And yet Hitler warned his followers to keep out of religious strife. The fact is that the racial cult may, in its fanatical form, become a dogma of intolerance.

* * *

There's something a trifle unfair, so it seems to many onlookers, in the effect of British financial efforts on Congress. Here we have the British people pulling in their belts, squaring their jaws, and by terrible fiscal sacrifices securing a favorable budgetary balance. And while they are feeling good, and promising themselves a slightly easier time, there comes a suggestion from Washington that this triumph will prejudice the British case for the revision of war debts. A surplus? Hand it over! Looks to the British like the old game of heads I win, tails you lose.

* * *

The "big stick" may not be applied to industry after all. Americans talk of throwing a "monkey wrench" in the machinery, while the French speak of poking a "baton" in the wheels. Maybe the "baton" is the "big stick" which General Johnson decides to discard. Organization under NRA is presumed to be voluntary—"industry eliminating its internal abuses under government protection from the anti-trust laws, but without too much government interference." If indeed the licensing provision goes, then the presidential power of "life or death" over every American enterprise disappears.

* * *

Conversation is declining. Carlyle, who loved silence, might have heard the news with grim glee. For my part, I find it hard to accept the conclusions of the National Recreation Association which sent out a questionnaire on favorite diversions. Talking comes tenth. My, you should hear the gay prattle of a baby I know, and the gossip at the theater and cinema; and whenever I want to listen to the radio, or read a book or magazine, someone is sure to practice the fine art of conversation. Why, only this morning, while I was writing this column, a delightful dialogue in the next room beguiled my ears. No, I cannot believe that America is going dumb.

Will Ex-Kaiser Return Home? Dutch Unlikely to Object; Issue Turns on Hitler View

Bars to Transfer of Funds From Germany to Doorn Raise Question of Migration—Return as Private Individual Held Possible

By Floris Canté
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Transfer difficulties obstructing the flow of funds from Germany to the "House of Doorn" in the Netherlands have now been added to the endless string of speculative theories propounded by newspaper writers during the 15 years of the ex-Kaiser's exile in Doorn, explaining why Wilhelm II is sure to return to the Fatherland "in the near future."

Apart from the prompt denial by the "Court Marshal" of Doorn Manor, Count von Schwerin, which inevitably follows any and each rumor as to the ex-Kaiser's approaching departure, there are some other sound reasons why well-informed Germans here are reluctant to admit the possibility of the ex-Kaiser's return to the throne of the German Reich. Firstly, it is declared that a return of the ex-Kaiser, which was made possible, as far as Germany is concerned, by the suppression of a paragraph in the former Defense of the Republic Act by the Stresemann Government, does not necessarily mean a restoration of Wilhelm II to the throne or even a restoration of the monarchy. Wilhelm II might be allowed to live quietly somewhere in Germany, without the question of the monarchy becoming actual.

Secondly, the person of the ex-Kaiser is considered in Germany generally as "erledigt," finally settled, in short: impossible. Convinced German monarchists have declared that this loss of popularity is not due so much to what is called "the flight to Holland" on a bleak, rainy day in November, 1918, after having given up his throne and all his dignities. This inglorious exit of the "Oberster Kriegsherr," the Upper War Lord, could after all be forgotten. The greatest grief has been, however, that the ex-Kaiser, when marrying for the second time, with Princess Hermine, had not observed the official mourning-time (one year). As Kaiserin Auguste's memory was very dear to the German people, the ex-Kaiser's behavior in this delicate matter is said by some to have put an insurmountable barrier between Wilhelm II and the German throne.

As regards the ex-Crown Prince Frederick William, things are quite different. Among German monarchists the ex-Crown Prince is denoted as the coming man. He is said to have a charming personality which endears him to anybody making his acquaintance. Moreover, he does not press himself overmuch upon the German people's notice through frequent speeches, but is showing a lively interest in the development of conditions, through attending all

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

State Urges Need For Stabilization Of Rental Return

Competition of Bank-Held Property Puts Owner in Hard Place

Elimination of the present competition in the cutting of rents was advocated in the annual report of the division of the necessaries of life, released today.

Stabilization of rents on the basis of operating costs plus a reasonable profit was urged as highly consistent with the general recovery program of outlawing destructive competition.

The report depicted the property owner as trapped in a vicious circle of decreasing rental returns, because of the glut of available dwellings on the market.

"During the past year," according to the report, "there have been 12,171 foreclosures and the various banking institutions have in their possession $120,000,000 worth of real estate."

The effort of the banks to obtain some income on the property held by them has created a condition of impossible competition for those who still own property. It has forced them, the report states, to accept rentals below that which permits any profit on their investment. Neither do these rentals justify the original loan of depositors' money to the owners of this property, it was alleged.

Canada's Premier Explains Actions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—No less a person than the Canadian Prime Minister himself, Mr. R. B. Bennett, was called before the banking committee of the House of Commons recently and required to answer for his actions, exemplifying the truly democratic nature of the Dominion's Government. The matter before the committee was the issuing by the Government of a $60,000,000 guarantee to the chartered banks for a Canadian Pacific Railway loan, whether such action was necessary under the circumstances and whether it should have been taken without consulting Parliament.

While defending the guarantee as essential to the well-being of Canada, Mr. Bennett admitted that he did try to avoid the transaction in its present form, but had been practically compelled to it when he found that the railway company had been thwarted at every turn in its efforts to consolidate its maturing obligations over a five-year period.

It was not customary for a Prime Minister to appear before a parliamentary committee, said Mr. Bennett, but he preferred to appear "rather than to have slanderous statements circulated throughout the country." He was cross-questioned closely by Col. J. L. Ralston, Liberal member from Nova Scotia and former Minister of Defense, who seemed unable to expose any "sinister motive" underlying the Government's action.

Canadian Salaries Increased

THREE RIVERS, Que., April 4 (AP)—An increase in salary of 6 per cent for employees of the Canadian International Paper Company receiving $1200 a year or less was announced here yesterday, marking the third time in seven months the company has increased its wage rates. The new wage scale has retroactive effect to March 15.

French Economy To Take 60,000 Off Public Staffs

Cabinet Approves Decrees Saving $162,500,000 in First Slash

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 4—Far-reaching financial reforms—a prologue to profound reorganization of the entire administrative structure of France—were inaugurated today when the Cabinet approved economic decrees totaling more than 2,500,000,000 francs, about $162,500,000.

This amounts to only a first slice of the 4,000,000,000 franc economies designed to balance the French budget, which shows a deficit of at least that figure. Authorized by special law to cut the expenditures in a final effort to redress the nation's finances and save the franc, Premier Gaston Doumergue and M Germain Martin, Minister of Finance, have begun by reducing both the number and pay of state employees by approximately 10 per cent and by trimming pension and administrative costs generally.

Details Not Yet Disclosed

Details of the economy measures are not yet officially announced, but it is understood that the enforced retirement of about 60,000 functionaries is expected to yield a saving of 750,000,000 francs. Cuts in salaries of all civil servants should produce about 400,000,000 francs, and pension reductions another 700,000,000. President Lebrun, as already reported, has volunteered to accept a 20 per cent salary cut and Cabinet Ministers cuts of 15 per cent.

State employees have, of course, voiced vigorous opposition to the measures despite the Government's argument that salary reductions are better than the alternative of a depreciated franc which failure to balance the budget would bring.

Communists to Strike

The Communist Federation of Civil Servants has already called a strike for May first, the French Labor Day. If the Socialist unions, which embrace a greater part of the state employees, including postmen, railroad workers and teachers, should decide to join this walkout then the movement would assume serious and even dangerous proportions.

Reports that large quantities of arms have been distributed in Communist centers surrounding Paris, though unconfirmed and probably exaggerated, contribute to the uneasiness that continues to dominate the situation.

War Threats In Orient Fade, Moscow Feels

Press Sees Prospect of Attack From Japan Lifted for a Time

Delay Helps Soviet

Russians Find Security in Completeness of Far Eastern Defenses

By Demaree Bess
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Coming to Moscow directly from the Far East, I have had the opportunity to discuss Far Eastern questions with a number of Soviet officials and journalists, and I have gained the impression that fear of an attack by Japan is becoming daily more remote. Two years ago, when the Japanese were consolidating their position in Manchuria, it is generally admitted that the Soviets were genuinely apprehensive that the Japanese would not stop at Manchuria's northern borders. Even a few months ago there was still some serious concern here about Japan's intentions toward Eastern Siberia. Today, if my impressions are correct, the Soviet officials are no longer seriously worried.

Judging by conversations and by the tone of the Soviet official press, the feeling now prevails that since the Japanese have refrained from an attack upon Soviet territory up to this time, they will not strike now at least until they are thoroughly prepared for a real war. The time has passed, and Japanese military leaders know this as well as anybody else, for a surprise attack upon Eastern Siberia. Soviet leaders are confident today as they were not even a year ago because military defenses in the Far East have been substantially strengthened. They believe themselves to be in a sound position to defend their Far Eastern borders.

War Bogey Fostered

Emphasis upon the bogey of a foreign invasion has been a persistent characteristic of Soviet policy. This prospect has been held constantly before the people as a means of strengthening their patriotic spirit and preparing them to make sacrifices to build up the Red Army. At times this prospect has been a real danger, from the West perhaps more than from the East. But in the past, as at present, Soviet leaders have harped upon this danger whether they believed it actually existed or not.

The Soviet press, which is controlled completely by the Government, follows events in both Japan and China very closely. Every alarming utterance of a Japanese military leader is reported in detail. The jingoistic statements of the most obscure and unimportant Japanese newspapers are cabled at length to Moscow. Even Chinese newspaper forecasts of a Russo-Japanese war, probably the least dependable of all sources on this question, are likewise cabled by Soviet correspondents in China. There is no diminution of the effort to convince the Russian people that an attack from Japan is likely.

But it is worth noting that during the period of greatest tension, late in 1931 and early in 1932, the Soviet press refrained from provocative comments on events in Manchuria and did not hint the possibility of an attack upon Soviet territory. At that time neutral observers agreed that the danger was real. Only when the tension had eased and Japanese intentions became more apparent did the Soviet press strike a more defiant note, and this note

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Fine Art of Conversation Displaced By Light Reading, Radio and Movies

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 4—"The Melancholy Decline of the Art of Conversation in America" might well have been the title of a survey of the leisure time of 5000 persons announced by the National Recreation Association today. Out of a list of the first 10 most-favored diversions of these persons in 29 cities of varying sizes, conversation came last.

Diversion, these 5000 decided, comes in through the eyes and ears, and does not go out through the mouth. The first three listed in order of preference were—reading newspapers and magazines, listening to the radio and attending the "movies."

A subtle distinction by those who prepared the questionnaire allowed visiting and entertaining to be separated in a different category from conversation. It was not stated whether "visiting and entertaining" covered light and frothy matters as compared with the ponderous tissue of "conversation." But "visiting and entertaining" managed to make fourth place while "conversation" sulked in the tenth.

Next in order after the "movies" came reading fiction, motoring, swimming, writing letters and reading non-fiction.

The report stresses that the diversions of today center mainly in and about the home, cost little or nothing, are individual and are quiet or passive.

A second list of "recreations" as distinguished from "diversions" placed the sports in first place. Tennis, swimming, boating, playing golf, camping, caring for flower gardens, playing musical instruments, motoring, theater-going and ice skating were preferred, in order, by the majority.

The conclusion drawn by the compilers of the report that many resort to the less satisfactory "diversions" because of lack of cheap facilities for the sports and more expensive recreations of the second list. This situation, they say, constitutes a challenge to communities.

YES

The Christian Science Monitor—(c) Keystone

ROBERT WAGNER, U. S. Senator from New York.

A DEBATE on the *Industrial Disputes Bill* (Wagner Bill)

The bill in question: "To equalize the bargaining power of employers and employees, to encourage the amicable settlement of disputes between employers and employees, to create a National Labor Board, and for other purposes."

will appear on

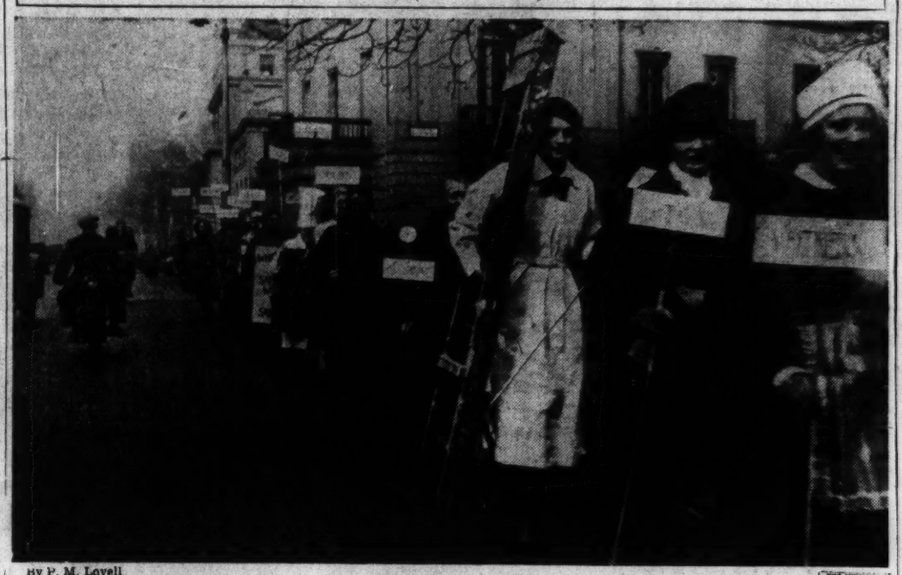
THE EDITORIAL PAGE, Saturday, April 7

NO

The Christian Science Monitor—Edmonston

JAMES A. EMERY, Counsel, National Association of Manufacturers.

In Quest of Equality



By P. M. Lovell

Out for Equal Pay
Section of Westminster Women's Rights Parade.

Gold Fields Give Prosperity, Low Taxes to South Africa As Nations Tackle Slump

While Diamonds Are in Doldrums, Gold and Cheap Labor, With Sound Finance, Make Dominion 'Comfortable Place to Live In'

South African Series
Third of Four Articles

By Horace Flather
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—In few countries in the world have the effects of the depression been felt less than in South Africa. South Africa has gold to thank chiefly for this, since gold, which is not subject to market fluctuations to any considerable degree, is the country's most valuable product.

The importance of gold mining to the Dominion cannot be overestimated. Practically all the modern developments which have become possible throughout the country are fundamentally based upon the wealth which has been won from the gold mines. Before gold was discovered the Transvaal was a scattered farming community. Today, 40-odd years afterward, it is a reef of thriving industry, the most thickly populated in the country, with Johannesburg, the biggest and most enterprising of South Africa's cities, as the center.

When Johannesburg reached its fortieth birthday, its celebrations were somewhat marred by the experts who stated without equivocation that the golden city had more than passed the zenith of its career, that its rapid growth would be matched by an equally rapid decline. The gold mines, they said, were petering out.

It seemed to be true. But, as if to provide further basis for the saying, "Always some thing new out of Africa," fresh gold deposits were found. More important still to the gold industry, when the greater part of the world abandoned the gold standard and adopted a devaluated currency, it was possible to mine at a profit considerable quantities of lower grade ore which, during the years of higher cost, had been allowed to lie neglected.

The last few years, therefore, instead of bringing a decline of the gold industry have actually provided conditions to reinvigorate it. Output today is as high as it has ever been and the profits even higher in view of the soaring price of gold on the world's market.

The value of gold exported last year amounted to more than £49,000,000—a record figure.

Gold is an uncertain factor on which to lay a country's economic foundations, but while the demand for this precious metal lasts, and South Africa can continue to supply it, the country will be enriched. The

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Melrose Keeps Ban On Liquor, Taverns And Sunday Movies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELROSE, Mass., April 4—Voting dry on all three liquor questions, this city, long known as "Spotless Town," upheld its traditions by an overwhelming majority in a special election yesterday.

Due to reports of alleged irregularities in the special election on 3.2 beer last year, 20 supervisors, appointed by Gov. Joseph B. Ely, watched the voting and also the vote counting.

Despite the strong interest centered around the wet-dry issue during the past fortnight, voting was under expectations. With 12,223 registered voters, only 7346 cast their vote.

Votes on the liquor questions were: Hard liquors, No, 5263; Yes, 1959; Wines and malt beverages No, 4949; Yes, 2189; Taverns, No, 5429; Yes, 1533.

Also at this election the proposal of permitting Sunday movies was rejected. The vote cast was: No, 3782; Yes, 3487.

First Soviet Boat Reaches New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 4—Berthed at a pier in Brooklyn is a trim 400-foot freighter that introduces a new note—both in ship construction and nationality—in the city's water front.

The Kim, a motor freight vessel built without any fo'c'sle forward, is the first vessel flying the red flag of the Soviet Republic to arrive in the port of New York and the first vessel from Russia to enter this harbor since 1917. The Soviet merchant flag is red with the letters C. C. C. P., which stand for Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in yellow, set off in a red field next to the staff.

The Kim brought a general cargo, including cement, mica, chalk, fuller's earth and juniper berries, and 300 barrels of Caucasian red and white wine.

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Things Present

Bliss Knapp's article on "Weeding Crime From the Garden of Youth" might well be read by every teacher. You will find it in the Magazine Section. Another interesting article in the section looks forward to the day when a prospector out on the desert will use his portable radio apparatus to light his camp, cook his meals, and keep in verbal and visual touch with civilization. The subject: "Infant Radio Outgrows Its Swaddling Clothes."

The editorial "Voltaire, Hegel, and Jesus" offers a timely recommendation to educators.

Women will perhaps need no encouragement to read "Hats and the Women" on the Women's Activities page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page, a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week, and more Facts About the Bible.

Women Parade London in Appeal For Equal Rights

Demonstrators in Trade Costume Seek Same Pay as Men

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Women hairdressers, house decorators, cooks and landgirls, together with women teachers, civil servants bank clerks, engineers, secretaries and others paraded Westminster recently to emphasize their demand for equal working rights with men.

Each garbed in the costume of her profession, they walked in file along the gutters carrying posters announcing their grievances.

The demonstrators stressed their contention that women in numerous trades and professions, although they do the same jobs and do them equally well, are paid much less than men.

And such underpayment, they said, does not inflict a hardship upon women only. It is equally serious for men, since employers do not hesitate to hire the cheapest labor, and in consequence men are out of work while their womenfolk struggle to maintain the family on wages that are totally inadequate.

"We Englishwomen," they said, "do not intend to accept the injustices inflicted upon the women of so many European countries. Political rights were hard to win. Economic rights are proving still harder. But the battle is to the persistent."

British Lawyers Rush to Aid Insull

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 4 (AP)—Reduced to munching peanuts in a Turkish house of detention—unable even to obtain his personal baggage from the vessel upon which he was seized—Samuel Insull awaited today efforts by newly acquired British lawyers to delay his extradition to the United States.

The fugitive sent one of his warders out today for a bag of peanuts. Hundreds gazed at his window. He appeared less depressed after talking with lawyers. His immediate interest was centered on obtaining a small valise from his chartered Greek freighter, the Maiotis, lying in Istanbul Harbor. The valise was reported to contain important documents.

Undaunted by the final character of the decision of the Turkish Ministerial Council for Insull's extradition, Mr. Alexander Mango, British barrister, sped final efforts to save Insull from extradition. An American boat sails April 10, and Insull may be placed aboard her if extradition proceedings are completed, it is intimated.

Telescope Disk Poured For Michigan University

CORNING, N. Y., April 4 (AP)—A telescope disk 86½ inches in diameter, third largest in the world, was cast yesterday at the Corning Glass Works for the University of Michigan.

Although it will be 16¾ inches thick and weigh 3½ tons when completed, the disk is relatively a dwarf compared with the 17-foot disk cast recently here for the California Institute of Technology. Pouring of the disk for Michigan's new observatory was completed in about four hours. Made of a special boro-silicate glass which expands only slightly with temperature changes, the disk will require three months cooling.

Nicaraguan Leader Plans to 'Free' Sacasa

MEXICO, D. F., April 4 (AP)—Dr. Pedro Jose Zepeda, who has announced himself as the leader of the Nicaraguan faction formerly headed by the late Gen. Augusto C. Sandino, said today that President Sacasa is a virtual prisoner in the Nicaraguan capital, Managua.

Dr. Zepeda said he would lead a movement against Gen. Anastasio Somoza, commander of the National Guard, whom he described as holding sway over the President. "Dr. Sacasa is virtually a prisoner in Managua, at the mercy of General Somoza," said Dr. Zepeda.

Haverhill Glad Shoe Strike Is Officially Off

6000 Workers Compromise on Arbitration Issue and Vote to Return

Is Local Victory

Wage Revision Left in Hands of Individual Unions—Will Be About 10 P. C. Upward

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 4—After more than a month of walking the streets and arguing with factory heads 6000 striking shoe workers gathered here last night in four overflow mass meetings and voted to go back to work. By the end of the week or at least by next Monday most of them will again be at their lasts and benches.

And in settling a costly and, at times, ominous dispute the workers and employers here did something the entire conciliation machine of the Government's recovery program failed to do. As a matter of fact the ending of the walkout, which began March 5, is widely credited to a small group of men, perhaps even but one man, representing the workers.

Agreements accepted by members of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, and the manufacturers, represented a compromise on the moot issue of arbitration, but gave the workers most of the things they originally had asked for. Although wage schedules remain to be settled in detail by individual union locals, the general result of the agreement will be an upward revision of 10 per cent.

With these wage problems settled by the locals, most of the workers are expected to line up again at the shop doors within a few days.

All Hands Relieved

Haverhill heaves a deep sigh of relief. Four weeks with 6000 skilled workers drawing no pay means a big vacant space in shopkeepers' cash registers.

Labor draws a sigh, not only of relief, but of satisfaction. The employers no doubt turn to their order books with some relief and satisfaction, but with more concern for the future.

Attempts to settle the dispute by local authorities, the Regional Labor Board, and the National Labor Board, all ended in a deadlock with the workers refusing to agree to arbitration of controversial points.

The settlement voted upon last night provides for arbitration on points involving conditions, but not, according to the interpretation of union officials, on wage controversies. Disputes which cannot be settled by union agents or by conferences with employers will be submitted to a board consisting of a representative of the union, a representative of the employer and one chosen within three days by these other two.

The settlement further establishes a closed-shop policy throughout the industry in the city, with only union members admitted to jobs. This provision, however, is expected to come under the close scrutiny of NRA officials.

The general wage—or "price," as the workers term it—agreement also provided that if the cost of living, as shown by the Department of Labor index, rises, wage rates must be adjusted in conformity with this change.

Has Wide Significance

The eyes of more than just Haverhill, or even the New England shoe industry, were centered on those mass meetings last night. Wide significance has been attached to the outcome of the trouble here. Spreading of the strike throughout the industry, with influences even being felt in other trades, was seen as a possibility. And the moving of shoe plants, lock, stock, and barrel, out into other states, was hinted as a possible result.

The meetings were called after union officials and employers' representatives had spent Monday night and Tuesday morning in conference drawing up a plan for submission to the workers. Three large halls were hired for the meetings. When the union army assembled at these points however, and huge crowds were forced to remain outside after all seats and standing room were taken, still another hall was secured. Even here it wasn't long before the doors had to be closed to further admission.

Into this fourth hall a Monitor correspondent finally managed to squeeze, with the aid of a worker friend's union pass. A wide-awake but good-natured crowd awaited the call to order.

No red flags bedecked the rostrum. No Marxist banners hung from the walls. No arm-waving, bewhiskered agitators urged the destruction of Capital. Only a very human group of men and women, patiently seeking an honest means of procuring an adequate livelihood.

Representatives of the central union council read the agreement, slightly technical to the layman, but undoubtedly a most thorough document. Occasional sputterings were heard from temporarily hot-headed members, but bantering cries of "shut up" and "sit down" brought quiet.

Piece by piece the agreement was picked apart. At the end it was put together again—it having been found that there lurked in it no hidden clauses binding the worker to eternal servitude—and enthusiastically approved.

The strike was ended!

Political Fireworks Burst On Washington's Horizon After Brief Holiday Calm

Long of Louisiana Jumps Into Limelight Over Appointments—Wirt of 'Red Plot' Fame Shows Skill in Publicity

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 4—Political fireworks on a substratum of steady financial and legislative development marked Washington's return today to sober post-holiday plugging toward a remote adjournment of Congress.

Senator Huey P. Long (D.) of Louisiana seized the limelight again after a long absence, and before a disgruntled though amused committee, and a delighted audience, sought to expose as degraded characters those Louisiana Democrats whom the Administration—against his wishes—seeks to favor.

It was Senator Long's thesis that Mr. Daniel D. Moore, named by Mr. Roosevelt as collector of internal revenue at New Orleans and now awaiting senatorial confirmation, is a rogue of the first water, and that he has consorted specifically with Col. John P. Sullivan, a New Orleans politician, once allied to Long, but now an enemy, and Col. E. R. Bradley, owner of a famous string of Kentucky race horses and race track promoter.

While this uproarious scene flared on Capitol Hill, putting other developments in the shade, prospect of still another lurid hearing was contained in Speaker Henry T. Rainey's promise to appoint the investigating committee to hear Dr. Wirt's charges soon. The Speaker called the charges "silly" and predicted that the investigation into the "Red plot" would probably last only a few hours. But he did announce intention of naming a committee and the hearing is likely within a few days.

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Publicity and Dr. Wirt: While probably nine-tenths of responsible opinion here agrees with Speaker Rainey that the Wirt charges are "silly" (and in the press corps the percentage might be higher), nevertheless there is unanimity that the Indiana educator certainly knows something of publicity. For few news stories of this type have gained the spectacular and protracted prominence attached to Dr. Wirt's "brain trust" conspiracy. The educator's daily releases in criticism of Secretary Henry A. Wallace's "America must choose" are regarded as ineffective argument, but they get daily newspaper space.

Reports from the country are that "people are reading the Wirt case to the exclusion of everything else." Yet a round-up of representative editorial expressions in a cross section of the nation's newspapers made over the week-end showed only one paper—a Florida daily—regarding Dr. Wirt's charges as credible.

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Finance: A plethora of financial and economic developments concentrated today. Most important was the offer of new bonds in exchange for the $1,005,000,000 of called 4¼ per cent Fourth Liberty Bonds. But of interest to even more people was the definite plan to extend the present temporary federal deposit insurance for another year, from July 1.

It was originally planned to introduce permanent legislation insuring all deposits in participating banks. But the permanent plan has not been fully worked out, so Chairman Leo T. Crowley of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, gives his support today to proposals for extension.

During the interim period—the law would have expired at the end of this fiscal year—steps will be taken to work out more carefully a permanent project, and adjust legal difficulties which have kept some state banks from joining the present system.

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Tax-Exempt Securities: Meanwhile this may reassure those who already hold Fourth Liberty Bonds: Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D.) of Missouri again announced his amendment to the pending tax bill which would place a tax on income from securities formerly tax exempt. He said his project would close a great gap in the income tax system and insisted that repeal of rights of tax exemption, now held by the states as well as the Federal Government, was not constitutional. In any case he called for a court test.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tax Bill: Debating the pending $300,000,000 tax bill, the Senate swiftly passed a series of amendments today offered by its Finance Committee. One removed from the tax-exemption list securities from charitable or scientific institutions "which engage in partisan politics or attempt to influence legislation." Another amendment continued the excess profits tax of 5 per cent on corporation income in excess of 12½ per cent of the value of capital stock. Taxes on clocks and furs under $20 were eliminated, but a tax of 5 cents per $1000 was imposed on matches having stained or colored stems.

♪ ♪ ♪

Securities Market: In the midst of the nation-wide argument over the securities bill's effect on market in securities, declared to be detrimental by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and not harmful by Chairman Rayburn of the House Banking Committee, comes an exceptionally interesting symposium. The Washington Post polled an impressive list of investment leaders. Many of them testified like Mr. Morgan B. Brainard, president of the Ætna Insurance Companies: "Our companies have large sums awaiting investment and we believe that the onerous requirements of the Securities Act prevent opportunities which would ordinarily be presented to us in times where there was a decided increase in business activities such as is now evident."

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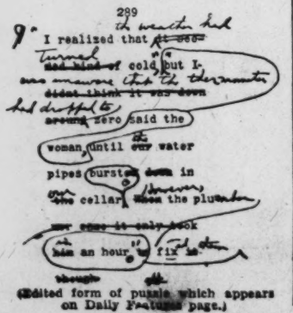
The Editor's Puzzle



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

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Relief Is Coming

Courtesy of the Cleveland Plain Dealer

Rail and Truck Factions Agree On Legislation

Accord Found on Question of Licenses, Tariffs, Rates and Hours

One stormy sector in the far-flung controversy between trucking and railroad interests is likely to be peaceful as the result of an agreement today between these groups in Massachusetts.

After 13 conferences between rail and truck interests over regulation attaching to the latter, the Legislative Committee on Transportation heard the welcome news that representatives of both factions had agreed on a mutually acceptable bill.

This particular controversy has continued for more than a year. Last session a bill was introduced to regulate truck activities, but was held up until a referendum could be taken. The measure reported today would replace last year's bill.

The provisions upon which agreement has been reached are technical. They involve matters pertaining to rates, licenses, tariffs, certification, hours of labor and the like.

Mr. George H. O'Brien, president of the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, two New Haven Railroad representatives, four representatives of the Boston & Maine Railroad and four other representatives of the trucking interests constituted the committee which has apparently settled the difficult issues. Mr. O'Brien was chairman of the committee.

Mr. O'Brien stated that every wrinkle had been ironed out. A basis for agreement having been reached, counsel was called in, Mr. James B. Brown, counsel for the Boston & Maine Railroad, acting for the railroads and Mr. LaRue Brown for the trucking interests. Representatives of the Associated Industries and the Boston Chamber of Commerce were also invited to participate.

Guests of Harvard To Gaze Into Space

Harvard Observatory through the Bond Astronomical Club invites the public to attend the annual series of "Open Nights" held beginning April 10 on Observatory Hill, Cambridge. On April 10, 12, 14, 17 and 20 members of the staff will give non-technical talks on astronomical problems. Telescopic observation of celestial objects will follow the lectures when the weather permits.

The lecture subjects are "Early Days at the Harvard Observatory," by Dr. Annie J. Cannon, on April 10; "A Look at the Universe," Dr. Donald H. Menzel, April 12; "New Stars," Dr. Cecilia Payne Gaposchkin, April 14; "Meteors and Meteor Craters," Dr. Willard J. Fisher, April 17, and "Looking Through a 200-inch Telescope," by Dr. Bartholomeus J. Bok on April 20.

Tickets for these "Open Nights" must be obtained in advance by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to "Open Nights," Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, Mass. Applicants will be assigned tickets for one night only.

Curley Attacks Mansfield For Dismissing Employees

Caustic criticism, hurled by Mr. James M. Curley, former Boston Mayor, burst last night at the feet of Mayor Mansfield. Without once mentioning the present Mayor by name, Mr. Curley, speaking at the Tammany Club's thirty-third annual ball, riddled his economy program, which has clipped some 200 of the city's 21,000 employees from the pay roll.

The former Mayor laid directly at the door of rising welfare expenses the present high tax rate, declaring it is not due to waste, extravagance, corruption or padded pay rolls, as has been charged in various quarters.

At the ball, the audience of 2500 gave Mr. Curley three cheers as "the next Governor of Massachusetts."

Youngest Educator Heads Negro College

TALLADEGA, Ala., April 4 (AP)—Dr. Buell Gordon Gallagher, 30, believed to be the youngest college president in the nation, yesterday became head of Talladega College, a liberal arts school for Negroes founded 67 years ago.

In his inaugural address Dr. Gallagher advocated a "prophetic education which will equip its students for the herculean task of reconstructing society" for all liberal arts colleges. He was inducted into office before a gathering of representatives from 50 colleges and universities. Dr. Gallagher is a graduate of Carleton College.

Better Season Expected By Ocean City Residents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OCEAN CITY, N. J., April 4 — Business people and residents of Ocean City are looking forward to one of the best seasons in the last five years. Owners of properties are coöperating with incoming tenants to the extent of turning over keys at once so that renters can take advantage of warm week-ends during the spring, before official opening of the season.

There will be the usual annual golf tournament and weekly events in which visitors will be invited to participate, together with weekly racing events of the Ocean City Yacht Club, tennis and shuffleboard. The season's program includes a bridge tournament, sponsored by the hotels, the annual baby parade, the annual pet show, daily concerts, water carnivals, the national marbles tournament and the annual regatta.

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Physicians Fear Free Doctoring Means Monopoly

Medical Liberty League's President Expresses Professional View

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Extension of free medical service under government auspices until a single type of medicine becomes all-powerful as a public monopoly is pointed out here as a danger of the times by Dr. Andrew Gour, president of the American Medical Liberty League.

Although free medical care may now be offered as an aid to persons of limited means, in the long run its great expansion could be of no good to any group of citizens, Dr. Gour declared.

Medical practice itself would suffer from standardization, he added. People utilizing free service would no longer be able to choose their own physicians as they did with the family doctor, but would be required to have treatment from a single school of medicine. The public would be compelled to pay taxes to support this single school.

"More than half the people at the present time" Dr. Gour continued, "do not subscribe to the orthodox school of medicine, the allopathic, as represented in the American Medical Association. If the Government should tax people for the medical care, widely and freely given, of this single school, it would tax them for services that at least half the people would not choose.

"When I say that the Government would use its funds for allopathic treatment only, I am not merely speculating. It is doing so already. About 73 per cent of the nation's hospitals, including those for mental cases, are publicly owned. But in these institutions it is a rule that only physicians of the allopathic school be allowed to attend patients, no matter what the patient's wish may be.

"Already some local governments are putting doctors on their staffs and sending them out to care for patients just as private practitioners do. Allopathic doctors get the appointments. If the number of state-supported doctors increases, it will mean simply more allopathic doctors and a more complete monopoly for a single school of medicine which already has more power than is good for it.

"Articles are being written by people desirous of establishing state medicine which frankly state their hopes. One of them proposes to zone the country with a certain number of doctors and a hospital for each region, supported by taxation. This would mean regimentation worse than an army. There is graver danger of the fulfillment of such plans than the people realize. Unless something is done to forestall such a movement, we will see a reign of medical tyranny as dark as the age of the Inquisition. The times call for the united defense of medical freedom by all who are opposed to the monopoly of one school. We must have a solid front.

"President Roosevelt has appointed a commission to investigate monopoly in business. But the worst monopoly of all is the medical 'trust,' of which many people are not even aware. By this I mean the organized allopaths who hold all government medical positions and who attempt in every way possible to eliminate the competition of other schools of healing.

"Yet free competition in this field, as in others, is necessary for progress. The extension of state medicine to include great numbers of doctors paid with government funds could not be anything but disastrous to the profession itself. It would mean standardization of practice instead of progress, or the crystallization of present allopathic practices.

"I am convinced that the interests of the public will be best served if private practice continues as at present. Physicians generally do their part in handling cases for which they are never paid, and the patients have the advantage of being free to ask for the kind of help they prefer. This means that the best eventually wins. Any other system would stop progress."

War Threats Fade In East, Russia Feels

(Continued from Page 1)

has since been apparent in official Soviet utterances.

Ports Still Vulnerable

Soviet officials quite naturally are not ignoring the possibility that Japanese military preparations in Manchuria may be directed toward eventual invasion of Eastern Siberia. The elaborate network of railways being rushed to completion in Manchuria has obviously strategic significance. Two of these new railways, the Harbin-Taheiho line and the Ussuri line, contact directly with Soviet territory, and when the Japanese take over the Chinese-Eastern railway, as they are expected to do soon, two other points of contact with Soviet territory will be made.

But Japanese plans for development of railways and harbors in Manchuria and northern Korea are becoming more clear every day, and it is now apparent to Soviet as well as other observers that these plans cover a number of years and will not be completed at least until 1936. The northern Korean ports, which the writer visited last November, will be of little practical use for three years. The development program for Seishin and Rashin, the two leading new ports, extends over a period of 10 years. At present these immature developments are wide open to an air attack from Soviet territory.

Invasion Prospects Unlikely

Perhaps the outside world, which reads so many comments about the imminence of a Russo-Japanese war, has not realized that every day by which conflict has been delayed has diminished the prospect of Japanese invasion of Eastern Siberia, at least in the near future. One should not overlook the fact, however, that powerful nationalistic and militaristic groups in Japan have not given up their conviction that Eastern Siberia must sooner or later be added to the Japanese imperial system.

The confident atmosphere in Moscow today is evidence that Soviet leaders regard their defensive preparations in the Far East as sufficient to hold off a Japanese offensive indefinitely. At the same time their relations with western countries have been improved. The most extreme of Japan's military leaders are not likely to overlook these developments.

Looking at the matter objectively, it is difficult to see any prospect of military conflict between Japan and Russia in the near future. And even if Japan's present expansion plans include portions of Eastern Siberia, the passage of time increases the prospect that wiser counsels will prevail in Japan and that there may be no conflict at all.

Argentina Cements Amity With Bolivia

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., April 4 (By U. P.)—Cordial relations between Bolivia and Argentina were strengthened by two events here yesterday.

A special Argentine commission was named to draft a custom railways convention to include direct passenger service with Bolivia. At Government Palace, President Justo was host at a luncheon for the visiting Bolivian Foreign Minister, Señor David Alvestegui. Cabinet members and high diplomatic officials attended.

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Crime Decrease Shown for 1933 By State Records

Only Acquisitive Branches Have Increased in Depression

When business is bad, according to statistics released today by Prof. Sam Bass Warner of the Harvard Law School, robberies increase, but other types of crime tend to decrease. It might almost be concluded, Professor Warner says, that there really hasn't been any crime wave during the past two or three years.

While the so-called acquisitive crimes, including robbery, larceny and burglary, have increased by about one-third, figures based on a study by Mr. Frank Loveland, director of the division of investigation in the department of correction, show that other kinds of crime have dropped in the same proportion since 1929.

Balancing these facts against each other, Professor Warner notes, it can generally be said that crime in Massachusetts has actually dropped, especially during 1933.

Motor-vehicle law violations are down by one-third, compared with 1929, it is noted, although the total registrations have declined only 8 per cent. Liquor, sex, and assault cases showed marked decreases during this period, Professor Warner reports.

Significant in the report was the revelation of a steady reduction in the percentage of convictions in the lower and superior courts and an increase in the number of cases dismissed before trial. Indictments have increased, it is reported, but the nnumber of appeals have dropped.

Suffolk County, composed chiefly of the City of Boston, appears to function the least efficiently in criminal punishment. This county, figures show, has the smallest percentage of convictions in the State.

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Political Pots Are Boiling With 'Stop Curley' Movement Menacing Ely's Retirement

Simpson, Bartlett, Hurley, Russell, Carney Seem Principals in Bay State Democratic Race, While Saltonstall and Haigis Lead G. O. P.

By Ralph M. Blagden
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A "Stop-Curley Movement" might conceivably induce Gov. Joseph B Ely to run for a third term in the coming state election.

Only the need of a man strong enough to stop the former Mayor could possibly override Governor Ely's thrice-uttered determination to withdraw from politics, according to some political pundits.

Massachusetts Democracy, which was in the main an Alfred E. Smith Democracy in 1932, will not back Jim Curley, the man who sought to plant the Roosevelt standard over the brown derby, without a bitter struggle.

Dopesters believe Massachusetts Democracy will acquiesce in Governor Ely's withdrawal for the time being and proceed to indorse one of the many candidates at the pre-primary convention in June.

The inner gang declare that Mr. Joseph A. Maynard, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has a penchant for Dr. Frank L. Simpson, Boston University professor and chairman of the Special Crime Commission. Governor Ely, who has an organization all wound up and rearin'-to-go, was reported first to be prepared to turn this machine over to Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the State Emergency Public Works Board. Later impressions are that the Governor is on the fence.

Mr. Charley F. Hurley, State Treasurer, is reported to have an efficient little organization of his own at work throughout the State.

Then there are Mayor Richard Russell of Cambridge, and Mr. Joseph R. Carney, State FERA Administrator, who are possible gubernatorial candidates.

The pre-primary convention will probably indorse one of these men.

Not Curley's Entrance Cue

The former Mayor of Boston will most certainly not enter the race at the convention. If he enters at all, it will be in the September popular primaries. Curley has little or no rating the other side of the Charles River, but in the primaries, the numerical strength of his baliwick, Greater Boston, might make him a logical contender. And once vested with the nomination, who knows what havoc to the Smith Democracy might be wrought throughout the State by the silver tongue of Mr. Curley.

Furthermore, Massachusetts Democracy will sell itself to the voters on the slogan "Support the President." But there was only one outstanding politician who supported the President before he was President—and that was Curley. The Administration may yet remember.

It is to meet just such an exigency that Massachusetts Democratic leaders are believed to be preparing. The instant Mr. Curley files nomination papers, some commentators believe Governor Ely will be thrust into the breach, with the prior nominee of the party withdrawing in favor of Ely as the strongest possible man in a crisis.

The Other Side

The story is current that Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the House of Representatives, is seeking to prevent delegates from binding themselves to any one candidate for Governor.

While Speaker Saltonstall has indicated that he might seek the G. O. P. nomination for the lieutenant governorship, his supporters have not relinquished hope that he will go after the gubernatorial nomination. And many political insiders are interpreting the Speaker's alleged efforts to keep the delegates unpledged as a desire on his part to keep the way open at the convention.

If a deadlock should develop, with Bacon unable to swing the party indorsement, the delegates, were they free of commitments, might shift to Saltonstall. The Speaker may or may not be contemplating some such development. But it is obvious that a nomination handed to him under such circumstances would permit him to yield to pressure from his supporters to go after the Governorship without putting himself prematurely ahead of the titular leader of the party.

Throughout the western part of the State sentiment is strong for Saltonstall and John W. Haigis of Greenfield, who has announced his candidacy for the Lieutenant-Governorship. These Massachusetts westerners would like to see the convention produce a Saltonstall-Haigis ticket.

The Republican state leaders appear determined to go down the line for the present incumbents of the various state offices. Party regularity will be observed.

Millen Attorneys Seek for Delays

Attorneys for Irving and Murton Millen, charged with the Needham Trust Company murders, today proceeded with preparations for their next move—a plea for a jury-waived trial. Yesterday Mr. Louis F. O'Keefe, associated with Mr. George Stanley Harvey in the Millen defense, filed further pleas for the postponement of the trial, now set for April 16. Widespread publicity, it was contended in the motion, has made a fair trial impossible on that date.

Some 14 motions seeking a stay of the trial or change of venue have now been filed either by Mr. Harvey or Mr. William R. Scharton, attorney for Abraham Faber, jointly accused with the Millen brothers.

The plea for a jury-waived trial, an unusual procedure in capital cases, will be filed at some later date not yet determined. All pleas now on file will be heard on April 10 by Judge Nelson Brown.

Meanwhile the reasons for, or the results of, a conference yesterday between Mr. Harvey and Gov. Joseph B. Ely have not been divulged.

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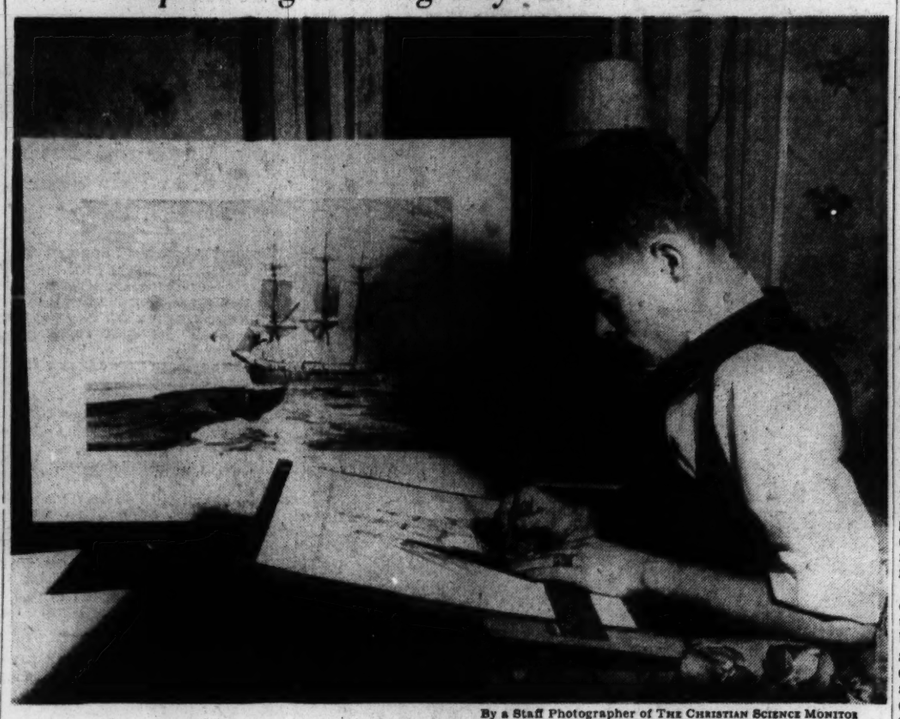


By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Richard B. Noble at Work on Drawings for City Hall

High Idealism Claimed by Lee For His Survey

He Regrets Politicians of Boston Are Making Capital of It

Hastening to correct the impression that his survey, which he helped to compile with the aid of social workers, was a smug bit of smartness to say distasteful things about his fellow citizens, Mr. Joseph Lee Jr. said today that his purpose was motivated by highest of ideals.

"Whenever a housing project was proposed by local authorities or by Washington to utilize federal funds to clear up slum areas, a delegation with a rival project sought to ruin it with maligning statements," Mr. Lee said. "It was suggested that a group of people without special interests should mark off the really needed projects so that federal authorities, if they wished to utilize an unbiased opinion, would have one available."

The chart was prepared with the aid of social workers who knew the districts better than many of the residents. It was not for publication, and was not intended to vilify people of any district in Boston, according to Mr. Lee, who said it was "distasteful and unpleasant" to one not seeking notoriety to have it thrust upon him.

"If districts in South Boston, Roxbury and other places are bad, I did not make them so," he said, regretting that the whole affair had been taken up so vociferously by politicians. Far from strutting or shouting his defiance of them, he said he could sympathize with their viewpoint when finding that their districts had been publicly maligned. There was no release for publication until one was forced because a local paper sought to rush into print with nonprivileged material and thereby make a "scoop." It was finally given to all papers in the hope that the less sensational angles of it would be considered.

With so many good housing projects crying for relief, Mr. Lee hopes that authorities here and in Washington may coördinate their activities instead of playing tug-of-war with the plans. There are places of such squalor that readers who see only affront in the survey of conditions are being blinded to the fact that there are places where conditions are as "pitiable" as have been described.

M. H. Fishman Co. Sales

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—March sales of M. H. Fishman Company totaled $226,565, an increase of 79.5 per cent over 1933.

Young Artist Visits Veteran Seamen To Catch Color of 'Old' New Bedford

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Morning and evening he hears them pass his door—cotton spinners, warp twisters, silversmiths, paper cutters, weavers, carders, Portuguese and Pole, Frenchman and Italian, Canadian and Greek. But modern New Bedford, with its mill chimneys and its gasoline tanks, does not interest Mr. Richard B. Noble.

He lives in the whaling days, more than 100 years ago, when New Bedford could boast 300 registered vessels, and a harbor pay roll of some 10,000 hands. "All I do is think about ships. If things get too bad I'll go off on a boat as a deck hand again," says the young artist, as he happily moves a set-square to a lower position on his drawing board and abandons purely pictorial expression to devote his attention to some geometrical detail in one of the exquisitely colored, delicate-lined marine pictures he is executing for the City Hall under a commission given to him by the Public Works of Art Committee.

After leaving the Designers Art School of Boston in 1931 where he specialized in marine painting, Mr. Noble found that the only outlet for his talent which presented itself was theater decoration, a luxury indulged too seldom, however, to be remunerative. He could play the piano, and he knew Dok Eisenbourg; the latter gave him a job in his dance orchestra, in which he worked two years. Together they put on a musical show at the Wharf Players' Theater, Provincetown.

Then the PWA assignment came along. He needed it and hurried to rent a very modest room in New Bedford. When he is not curled over his board painting whaling boats, or whittling at a cardboard model of the Sovereign of the Seas, his recreation, he is searching through the records of historical societies and museums, delving into old books on maritime affairs, and conversing with the old native seamen he meets down by the wharves and in their sons' little stores or filling stations.

The drawings when finished will hang in the City Hall as a historical record of the fishing and shipping industries of this busy port on the mouth of the Acushnet River, registered in 1845 as fourth port of the United States as far as tonnage was concerned. The Civil War spoiled the whaling trade, when the Confederates sank more than 25 vessels at harbor mouths.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Threatening weather, probably with rain tonight and Thursday; slightly colder, with temperature near or slightly below 40.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably rain tonight and Thursday; slightly colder in north and west portions; probably rain tonight and Thursday.

Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; slightly colder tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	45	52	New Orleans	70	80
Bermuda	66	76	New York	46	68
Chicago	36	72	Norfolk, Va.	52	68
Denver	22	28	Philadelphia	48	70
Helena, Mont.	26	42	St. Louis	66	80
Jacksonville	62	82	St. Paul	34	42
Kansas City	60	80	San Francisco	52	74
Los Angeles	54	72	Washington	50	74
Miami, Fla.	74	78			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 4.
B—Maximum April 3.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 3:23 p. m., Thursday 2:37 a. m.
Height of tides 8.9 feet, 10.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:42 p. m.

NRA Hours Protested For Prison Employees

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations yesterday urged that the legislative Committee on Ways and Means report adversely the bill providing for reduction of the hours of prison employees from 60 to 44 a week. The statement, presented by Mr. John H. Mahoney of Worcester, declared that the reduction ultimately would affect 1500 workers and mean a $2,000,000 increase in public expense.

Sixty hours a week for prison employees are not excessive, the statement said, when the type of work is considered, it being relatively light.

Good, Old-Fashioned
MAPLE SYRUP
Famous Wyoming County
New York State Quality
Delicious first-run maple syrup; twenty-five-year reputation for fine, clear quality and superb flavor. Absolutely pure and unadulterated.
$2.00 per Gallon, Postpaid
$2.25 per gallon, West of Mississippi River. Send check or Post Office Money Order to
ELI J. GEORGE
Buffalo Hill Inn, Varysburg, N. Y.

New School Puts Learning First At Poor Man's Rates

Manchester, N. H., Is Seat of Webster College Without a Campus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 4—Necessity continues to rear a lively brood. Her latest in New Hampshire is campusless colleges.

Despite pinched picketbooks and meager means, New Hampshire young people and older people, too, have found their want of learning continuing.

Two years ago, a Junior College wa founded in Manchester, for the express purpose of giving an educational opportunity to high school graduates and others who wanted to continue their studies but who were not able to finance themselves at a regular college.

Now, "Webster College," named, ostensibly, for "Dan'l" Webster, author of the "it may be a small college, but there are those who love it" statement in the "Dartmouth College case" has been founded at Concord, an outgrowth of the amazingly successful adult enducation movement there.

Its purpose, stated simply, is, "to provide an institution where young men and women can obtain college work and live at home" and the cost, it is emphasized, will hardly compare with that at a "regular college."

At present the new venture will do without such formalities as classrooms, a campus or a football coach. It has, however, a live faculty, lately of the adult Education Center. The president will be Mr. Richard Chute Potter, who has been active executive of the center.

Registration for the new college will commence April 9, and classes will be formed June 21.

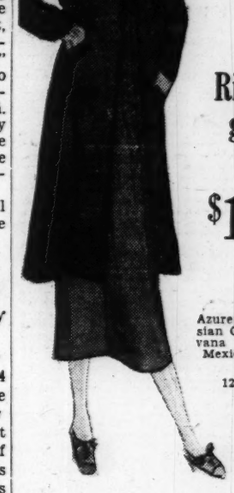
Grand Rapids to Equip U. S. Moscow Embassy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 4—Furniture which will be used in the new American Embassy in Moscow to be the home of William C. Bullitt and family, will be the work of Grand Rapids artisans. The order is for more than 100 pieces, and was received by the Robert W. Irwin Company.

With the exception of one bedroom, which is to be furnished in Louis XVI design in ivory and gold, the entire layout is to be eighteenth century English reproductions in mahogany. Rooms to be furnished include a living room, drawing room, library, dining room and several large bedrooms. A number of lacquered pieces for the living room, drawing room and library will add a colorful note to the dignity and grace of the furnishings.

THE FAVORITE NEW YORK HOTEL
OF
★ Business Men
★ Young People
★ and Families
HOTEL MONTCLAIR
LEXINGTON AVE., 49th TO 50th STS., N. Y. C.
800 large, outside rooms with bath, shower, radio. Near shopping, theatrical districts. Single, $2.50, double, $3.50.

Emily Shops
Famous for Sportswear
The Raglan Suit of Ripple-gora
$19.95

Azure Blue, Persian Green, Havana Brown, Mexican Clay
12 to 20
Emily SHOPS
35 Temple Place, Boston
Fifth Avenue, New York
Philadelphia Washington
Harrisburg Poughkeepsie

BEST'S • BROOKLINE

TWO NEW
*SHIRTMAKER BLOUSES
and the perennial favorite

A and B: Angel-skin crepe in white, coralstone, maize, seatone, sarouk, bluefield, laredo green, butterscotch, and queen blue—glass buttons, 10.75

Exclusive with Best's

C: The well-known favorite in crepe comes in yellow, light blue, white, ritzy green, brown, and navy . . . 8.95

YOU can't have too many of Best's tailored *Shirtmaker classics. These two new blouses you need for the big suit season and you will wear them all summer through with sports skirts. They are equally smart with tweed or dressier suits. The fabric is Angel-skin crepe—exquisitely soft and flattering in stunning new colors. And the blouses wash as beautifully as sheer linen.

Best & Co.
Beacon and Washington Streets, Brookline
Aspinwall 2337 Easy Parking
*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Mothers have a true friend in this delicious cereal

Naturally, you like to see your children eat a fine, substantial breakfast. They do so without urging when you serve Quaker Oats. Its delicious, nut-like flavor captivates their palates. Made by a special Quaker process, it is chock-full of nourishing qualities that promote growth. Serve it tomorrow morning and watch the family respond to its goodness.

QUAKER OATS

America treats
ALL THE WAY TO EUROPE

YOUR OWN SHIPS
give you what you want—when you want it

LEAVE it to Americans to give their fellow-travelers exactly what they want in economical Tourist Class—roomy cabins, large and beautiful public rooms, air-conditioned dining rooms, indoor tiled swimming pools and low rates, too—on Uncle Sam's great new liners, the *Manhattan* and *Washington*, world's fastest cabin liners—largest ships ever built in America.

Washington and *Manhattan* carry Cabin, Tourist and Third Classes—*President Roosevelt* and *President Harding* carry Cabin and Third Class—in weekly service to Cobh, Plymouth, Havre and Hamburg.

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$113 up $204 up
One Way Round Trip

NEW S.S. MANHATTAN
S.S. WASHINGTON

New S. S. MANHATTAN
April 25, May 23, June 20, July 18
From Europe, May 5, June 6, July 4
New S. S. WASHINGTON
May 9, June 6, July 4, August 1
From Europe, Apr. 24, May 23, June 20
PRESIDENT HARDING
April 18, May 16, June 13, July 11
From Europe, May 2, May 30, June 27
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
May 2, May 30, June 27, July 25
From Europe, May 16, June 13, July 11

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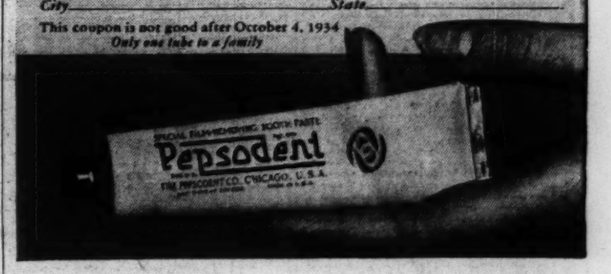
PEPSODENT shows the way to cleaner teeth and brighter smiles. Its remarkable cleansing action is due to the discovery of a unique cleansing and polishing material which is softer than others in common use. It works quickly, thoroughly, and safely. Authorities on the care of teeth approve it.

You can use Pepsodent with the confidence that it offers an unsurpassed method of dental cleanliness. It is a product of highest standards — the result of years of experience — years of testing, retesting and improvement.

Send for a free 10-day tube. Use it and discover why it has found acceptance among fastidious people throughout the world. You'll see your teeth looking their very smiling-est.

THE PEPSODENT CO., Dept. 3304-4
919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
Please send me 10-day tube of Pepsodent.
Name
Address
City State 4402
This coupon is not good after October 4, 1934
Only one tube to a family



Telephone System for Sale At Any Price–But No Buyers

Bill Stewart of Stoddard, N. H., Bought It Several Years Ago; It Has Eight Subscribers, but Lots of Trouble; Gross Monthly Income $20

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STODDARD, N. H.—"Bill" Stewart, proprietor of Stewart's general store here, needed a telephone in his business. To get one he had to buy a whole line. So "Bill" (his real name is William A. Stewart) dug deep, pulled out the price and bought it. That was four or five years ago.

Today Bill is stuck with the telephone. He needs it, so he cannot let it go. Yet he is losing money on it annually.

The private Stoddard system is just a glorified party line. There are eight subscribers. Built in 1912 by a group of Stoddard citizens who thought the then-prosperous little town needed a telephone system, the line connects with the regular Hancock toll service.

From Hancock to Stoddard the telephone wires are strung on trees and short poles, looking more like a line built by experimenting boys than a regular service.

Mr. Stewart bought the line when he took over the general store. The reported purchase price ranges from $30 to $300, no one seems to know the actual figure. But it was aplenty.

Here's how Mr. Stewart fails to make his telephone receipts balance with his expenditures. From each of the eight subscribers he collects $2.50 a month. Of this he turns over to the New England Telephone Company $1.50. With the rest he does many things.

First he must either constantly inspect the 12½ miles from Hancock to Stoddard or hire someone to do it for him. Sometimes he must do the latter, for his general store requires long hours. This eats a large hole in his receipts.

Next come repairs, and often these are costly. Snowstorms like the last which buried New England under one to two feet of snow, sometimes are too much for the line. As a result the wire breaks or a pole is knocked over.

Strangely enough, however, in some of the big storms which disrupted service on major lines Mr. Stewart has been able to keep his switching service station open without difficulty. One reason is that the single wire does not collect a heavy load of snow.

In addition to keeping the line open, Mr. Stewart must keep the instruments in order, which is no small job. So the line is expensive.

The New England Telephone Company reports that there are 12 such lines as Mr. Stewart's in New Hampshire. Many more have been taken over by the company. Several attempts have been made to have the company take over the Stoddard line. The resultant rate was found to be prohibitive, so efforts have been abandoned.

Music

"Manon"

For the second presentation of Boston's brief season of opera, the visiting Metropolitan Company offered Massenet's "Manon," with Mme. Lucrezia Bori in the title rôle, Mr. Richard Crooks as Des Grieux and Giuseppe de Luca as Lescaut. Others in the cast were Mesdames Lillian Clark, Philine Falco and Pearl Besuner and Messrs. Léon Rothier, Angelo Bada, George Cehanovsky, Louis D'Angelo, Marek Windheim, Alfredo Gandolfi and Gina Gola. Mr. Louis Hasselmans conducted.

It is advisable never to be too sure as to the ultimate fate of an opera, for the listening public is full of vagaries; were it not so, the cloying sweetness of "Manon" would long ago have vanished and the opera have fallen into the discard predicted for it when the personal influence of the composer should have been removed. Yet "Manon" continues to hold its own among the standard operas, and tenors continue to enthrall audiences with the "Dream Song" and to bring to themselves salvos of applause such as greeted Mr. Crooks last night. Furthermore, the ovation accorded Mme. Bori once more confounded those early critics who could see but a short life span for the rôle.

Of course, "Manon" has been successful in the singers who have chosen to present it. When, in the hands of artists, the humblest pigment becomes infused with a vitality which glows upon the canvas, so "Manon" became infused with a vitality hardly inherent—glowed with a radiance seemingly intrinsic. And in declaring it to be so, could one pay greater tribute to the splendid artistry of those who created the picture last night? The audience which packed the opera house gave ample evidence of its appreciation for a superb performance.

G. M. S.

This Wire's Getting Pretty Hot

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

About All There Is of Stoddard, N. H.

Upper Picture—William A. Stewart, Present Owner of Private Telephone Line From Hancock to Stoddard, Testing With Portable Phone. Lower Picture—Stewart's General Store and Post Office.

Processing Tax To Pay for Fewer Gallons of Milk

New England Farmers Asked to Help Clear Flooded Market

Federal plans to cut down production of dairy products to the levels of consumer demands, thus wiping out the perplexing problem of a milk surplus, were aired today at the Hotel Statler by AAA representatives from Washington.

In the audience were farmers from all over New England—the men who must decide if AAA proposals can be adjusted or applied in present form to the peculiarities of the Greater Boston milk market.

Similar regional gatherings were launched today all over the United States, to continue through April 12.

Dr. Roger B. Corbett, lent to the State of Rhode Island by AAA administrators, outlined federal plans at the Statler. Briefly, they call for:

1. One-year contracts requiring a 10 to 20 per cent reduction in dairy sales by all farmers, based on butterfat contents.

2. Payments to farmers according to their decreased sales, these payments to come from a processing tax based on butterfat contents.

3. Payments to be made in three installments—at the time of contract, at the end of six months, and a final settlement at the end of the year.

4. Contracts to be handled through county production control association made up of farmer representations.

5. Basis of estimating production cuts to be made on the total sales for the years 1932 and 1933.

The chief objective of federal plans is to wipe out so-called marginal farms which do not pay their way and take away from the prosperity of the whole community.

It is the province of the AAA to advise, he said. The farmers must decide whether to throw out or utilize the advice. Minor recommendations embodied in the program would transfer cows from surplus areas to farms without milk cows, and provide for an educational system to show farmers how they may best curtail production.

"The decreased dairy income and lower purchasing power of dairy products is the problem we have come to talk over with dairy farmers of New England. Moreover, we are to talk over all possible methods of increasing dairy incomes and improving this most desirable purchasing power of the farmer," Dr. Corbett declared.

The AAA representatives will continue their outline of federal plans all day. A second-day meeting tomorrow will permit the farmers to take the floor.

At the Fine Arts

ROBERT LYNEN

In the Title Rôle of "Poil de Carotte."

Payless Furloughs Loom for Workers At Boston City Hall

While Mayor Mansfield of Boston was speaking in New York today, the economy program rolled along under full steam.

Mr. C. J. Carven, commissioner of public works, announced that 1800 laborers in the public works department have been notified that they will loose one day's pay a week. They have been receiving six days pay for five days work since early 1933. The pay cut, which is retroactive to last Friday, reduced the weekly rate from $27 to $22.50. All other employees in the department have been notified that they must take a 30-day furlough without pay during the year. These employees are paid on a yearly basis.

Meanwhile Mr. John F. Dowd, president of the City Council and Acting Mayor today, took issue with Mayor Mansfield's economy policies. If he were mayor, he said he would immediately reinstate all discharged or suspended permanent employees having civil service rating. Furthermore he served notice that if any department head dared send to the Mayor's office today lists of employees to be discharged, he will declare an emergency exists and reinstate the workers. Although Mr. Dowd was speaking only with if I were Mayor before his sentences, he declared he would fire all non-resident employees and department heads on the municipal pay roll, of which there are about 3600.

Meanwhile, seven elevator operators at the Boston City Hospital were suspended. More than 300 public welfare department employees were ordered to fill out questionnaires stating their names, voting addresses, names of persons dependent upon them, dates they entered city service.

Historic Handshake At Pole Is Recalled By Peary Assistant

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 4—Admiral Robert E. Peary's triumphant final dash to the north pole a quarter-century ago this week was re-enacted here last night in commemoration of the event by Mr. Mathew Hensen, the one man, other than four Eskimo assistants, who stood with Peary at the top of the world.

To the distinguished membership of the Explorers' Club, Mr. Hensen told simply of the 23 years of Peary's preparation, and accumulated experience, which alone made possible the final triumph.

"We called him the iron man," he said. "Nothing was too much for him."

There was but little in Mr. Hensen's modest speech to indicate the drama of that last dash to the pole. He spoke of shaking hands with Peary after their quartering trips had established and verified their position, and they knew they were at the pole. He spoke of the few words of Peary, who had devoted his whole life to this accomplishment, words that were lost on the polar air.

The note of the evening was struck by Capt. Felix Riesenberg, airplane explorer, who saw the vision of Peary extending through the airplane flights of today and anticipating the exploration of the future.

The flights of today, said Captain Riesenberg, are essentially unsatisfactory because they cannot stop at their objectives for the observations and data which are the aim of explorers.

Freeing of Funds By Coöperatives Brings Plaudits

The statement by the Coöperative Bank League that there were funds available for prospective home builders today brought in the following laudatory comments:

Prof. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard: "It is a heartening indication that we are on the way to a permanent trade recovery. The coöperative banks are performing a public service in initiating a return to more normal methods of finance."

Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: "A permanent recovery from the great depression must rest very largely on a revival in construction work. The plan of the Massachusetts coöperative banks is a step in this direction."

Mr. P. A. O'Connell, NRA Compliance Director for Massachusetts: "This action by the coöperative banks helps to fill one of the greatest needs of the present time and should prove of substantial benefit in speeding economic recovery."

Mr. Charles F. Cotter, New England manager, Home Owners' Loan Corporation: "The heartening figures relative to the liquidity of your member banks are bound to be good news throughout the Commonwealth."

Dairy Head Urges $10,000,000 Outlay For Selling Milk

Better Than AAA Plan of Curtailing Output, He Says in Protest

By the Associated Press

Approval, opposition and open defiance were recorded today by the nation's dairymen to a plan for curtailed and controlled dairy production.

This proposal, which the Agricultural Adjustment Administration drafted as a solution to the milk problem, was met with general approval by producers from Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan and Ohio.

Dairymen from Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina voiced considerable opposition to the plan, contending there was no surplus in their area.

New Jersey has threatened court injunction proceedings against the act if it is put into use. Mr. William B. Duryea, state secretary of agriculture for that state, asserted the cost of the proposed program in New Jersey would be $6,500,000 and added:

"Somebody will have to pay that, and it won't be the farmers."

Mr. I. W. Heaps of Baltimore, secretary-manager of the Maryland State Dairymen's Association, declared that "if the milk industry decides it wants the AAA milk reduction plan, we should go all the way."

A substitute proposal for increased consumption by the expenditure of $10,000,000 in advertising, was offered in Chicago by Mr. M. D. Munn, president of the National Dairy Council.

He asserted that if every person in the United States consumed only a half glass of milk more daily, consumption would be increased 10,000,000,000 pounds in one year.

Signals for Tunnel Ordered

With the East Boston vehicular tunnel nearing completion, Mayor Mansfield yesterday announced that he had let the contract for installation of the signal communications system to the lowest bidder, the Lord Electrical Company. The bid was $4755.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Opera

METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY (Boston Opera House). "Lucia di Lammermoor." 8.

Theaters

"THE DARK TOWER" (Hollis). A mystery-comedy by Alexander Woollcott and George S. Kaufman. 8:30.

"MY MARYLAND" (Shubert). Rousing singing of Sigmund Romberg's patriotic songs. Pleasing settings and costumes. 8:30.

"SWEET BELLS JANGLED" (Plymouth). Jane Cowl in a psychological study. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—Radio fans are flocking to see Roxy and his Gang. There is also an entertaining picture in which a dog-biscuit manufacturer and radio advertiser, played by Charlie Ruggles, collects bed knobs and tries to prevent Lanny Ross from becoming his son-in-law. The title is "Melody in Spring." 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:45, 10:40.

STATE—Norma Shearer, as beautifully dressed as usual, marries an English lord, but is tenaciously pursued by an offensive gentleman from New York, whose disturbing of her otherwise peaceful life accounts for the title, "Riptide." The best part of the program is a Walt Disney colored cartoon, "Funny Little Bunnies." 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

FINE ARTS—"Poil de Carotte." The troubles of a misunderstood red-headed French boy. English titles. Free French class at 9 tonight. 1:05, 3:25, 5:30, 7:35, 9:55.

KEITH'S—Katharine Hepburn in "Spitfire." A wild mountain girl is eventually tamed by an engineer. 10 a. m., 12:22, 2:44, 5:06, 7:28, 9:50.

BOSTON—Billy Rose's "Sweet and Low" revue on the stage, with Clark and McCullough. On the screen Gloria Stuart in "I Like It That Way." 10:15 a. m., 1:28, 4:44, 7:44, 10:40.

ORPHEUM—Greta Garbo in "Queen Christina." Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

UPTOWN—"The Poor Rich," one of the most mirthful pictures of the season—with Edward Everett Horton and Edna May Oliver. Also Janet Gaynor and Lionel Barrymore in "Carolina." 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45.

MAJESTIC—George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." 2:30, 8:30.

Music

WEST ROXBURY SINFONIETTA—Francis Findlay, guest conductor. Highland Club Hall. 8:15.

Other Events

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Natural color lantern slides of "Wild Flowers of New England," shown and described by Franklin I. Jordan. Twentieth Century Club. 7:45.

Y. M. C. A.—"Major Issues at the State House," by Horace T. Cahill. Address at Young Men's Forum. 7:30.

HARMONICA BAND—Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation harmonica band, tap dancers, Scotch baritone, movies. Admission free. South Boston Municipal Building, 533 East Broadway. 8.

TOMORROW

Music

THURSDAY MORNING MUSICALE—Gordon String Quartet. Ritz-Carlton Hotel. 11 a. m.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance, "Old Chests," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Y. W. C. A.—Fashion show for benefit of Y. W. C. A. Copley-Plaza. 4:30.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports.....	Folk music.....	Yankee Singers....	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	NBC dance music..	The Cosmopolitans	CBS soloist; orch..
5:30	The Singing Lady.....	Frank Merriwell...	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Arm Chair Quartet	White's Scrap Book	CBS vocal trio.....
6:00	Westminster Choir,	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	mixed chorus.....	sketches; music..	Merry-Go-Round,	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; sports.....	Speaker; music..	vocal program....	CBS dance music..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news..	Your Folks & Mine	Happy Minstrel...	Local dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Hollywood stars...	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news.....
7:15	John Herrick; orch...	"Billy Batchelor"...	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music.
7:30	Fire Dept. speaker....	After Dinner Revue	'Music on the Air'	Organ; soloist.....
7:45	Irene Rich, talk....	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter, news	N. E. Council talk..
8:00	Crime Clues: serial	BaronMunchausen;	CBS soloists; orch.	The Songsters.....
8:15	mystery story.....	Steeden Orch....	Edwin C. Hill	Special program...
8:30	Dangerous Paradise...	Lillian and Chet..	Albert Spalding;	Ensemble program
8:45	AAA speaker.....	Musical comedy...	soloist; orch....	Melodies: music....
9:00	Ray Knight and his	"Lavender and Old	Grete Stueckgold;	Songs of Romance
9:15	Cuckoos; sketch; or..	Lace"; musical...	chorus; orch.....	Local dance music.
9:30	John Charles Thomas,	The Song Bag:	Lombardo Orch.;	Local dance music.
9:45	baritone; orch.....	musical program..	Burns and Allen.	Reports; news.....
10:00	Lopez Orchestra;	Ed Barnyard. Music	Florito Orch.;	Boston Arena,
10:15	Sullivan; trio.....	and male quartet	comedy; soloists..	Gerry Harrison,
10:30	Sammy Liner and his	Ranny Weeks and	Soloist; orch.....	reporting .....
10:45	orchestra	his orchestra.....	Reports; music....	The Columbians....
11:00	Reports; sport review..	Forecasts; talk....	Yankee News Serv-	Nick Lucas; orch..
11:15	Local dance music....	News; Bill Scotti's	ice; Jack Little &	Local dance music.
11:30	Popular vocalists.....	dance orchestra..	his orchestra.....	Sign off.....
11:45	News; dance music....	NBC dance music..	CBS dance music.....	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: readings; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: "Economy in Education," Raymond Fitzgerald.
2:30 WAAB, Classical Album: program of recordings.
2:45 WBZ, "Today's Opportunities for the Trained Young Man," Deane W. Malott, associated professor of business, Harvard Graduate School.
3:00 WBZ, Portion of first act of Gounod's Romeo and Juliet, from La Scala, Milan, Italy.
3:30 WNAC, Student Federation: Philip Noel Baker, disarmament expert.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
3:45 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
4:30 WBZ, Music Magic, narrator; vocal soloists; concert orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:15 WNAC, Melrose Grammar Schools' Orchestra versus Lexington Junior High School Orchestra.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Romantic Melodies: Don Ameche; Sally Ward; sketch; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Joe Cook; Tom Howard; Helen Ford; Lee Sims and flomay Bailey.
8:30 WNAC, Edna Ferber; soloists; chorus; Nicholas Kempner's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Death Valley Days, dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall; Al Jolson; Deems Taylor; soloists.
10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd; Connie Boswell.
10:30 WBZ, America Must Choose: "The New Trade Set-Up," George N. Peck.
10:45 WAAB, Emery Deutsch and his Gypsy Violin; dance orchestra.

'Coldest Winter' Title Granted to 1933-1934

OTTAWA, April 4 (AP)—Old-timers may insist that the past winter was nothing to get steamed up about, but cold, cold facts issued today by the Dominion Experimental Farm showed that it was quite a winter.

The coldest November, December, February and March in 44 years were recorded. A record low temperature for the farm was taken Dec. 29 at 38 degrees below zero. Total snowfall was 8ft. 11in., or 1ft. 5½in., more than the average.

Grand Jury Indicts Two In Dillinger Escape Case

CROWN POINT, Ind., April 3 (AP)—Ernest Blunk, finger print expert, and Sam Cahoon, a jail employee, were indicted today on a charge of aiding John Dillinger to escape from the Lake County Jail here March 3.

The men were charged with commission of a felony in aiding Dillinger's escape. The Grand Jury found no evidence of collusion or graft on the part of Lake County officials but criticized a number of guards as being responsible for the escape through failure to obey the jail rules.

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DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET

England's Old Folk Dances Will Play Prominent Part At Coming Vienna Festival

Revival of the Old-Time English Steps and Figures Adds Much to Rural Life—Dancing League of Nations Now in Formation

Rural England Series
Fifth of 10 Articles. To Run Each Wednesday.

By May Elliot Hobbs
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KELMSCOTT, Eng. — I came to live at Kelmscott—the tiny Oxfordshire hamlet that William Morris so long made his home—25 years ago, as a stranger or, as the country folk say, a "foreigner."

I found the rural people inarticulate and their lives dull and filled with toil. It is true that the elder folk had the dignity and wisdom that come from long contact with the land, but the lives of the young people, in spite of increased material well-being owing to good farming times, lacked emotional and intellectual value.

I sought a common language as our speech and catchwords were too dissimilar. My life's training had been in music, so I began with singing and dancing in the simplest forms. Then came the question—what material should I use? Mozart? Beethoven? None of the classics would do. Ballroom dancing? The songs and dances of my native Scotland? All seemed out of place. In my heart I echoed Carl Engel who said when visiting England in 1880:

"The English have no songs, no dances, that one knows, but these must exist somewhere. No nation is entirely without folk song."

One afternoon in an Oxford drawing-room I met Cecil Sharp. He was then at the outset of his great adventure, the rediscovery of English folk song and dance. He had already collected many songs and not a few country and Morris dances from the villagers of Somerset, Gloucester and Oxford. His aim was to give back to the people of England part of their lost heritage.

They Didn't Have Rhythm

We found an enthusiastic trained teacher. We began dancing. I shall never forget that first class! The boys and girls had no idea of rhythm, no sense of balance, no notion how to control their bodies.

The task seemed hopeless, but we persevered. We were finding a common medium, a common tongue. Together we were mastering a new technique. How often the boys would come into the great stone-flagged kitchen in the evenings begging me to help them for a few minutes with some difficult step or figure! Begging me, who had also to work hard at this new art—literally sweat at the classes in Oxford and at the summer schools at Stratford-on-Avon.

But always, along with Cecil Sharp, we were supported in our efforts by that sense — surely the most wonderful in the world—of being "in at the begining," of complete faith in our leader and his aims which were direct and unchanging from the start.

Nor were we content to dance only in our own village. We were all "hot gospellers." Driving in gigs or in old-fashioned ramshackle waggonettes, we went out to other villages to show the dances, to get others to share our enjoyment. In four or five years we had two dozen or more villages in our neighborhood joining with us, and, one evening before the World War, I saw to my joy more than 300 really live men and women dancing in a field near our school.

My friends in Oxford, known in sly ridicule as the "Dancing Dons," would often envy the spontaneous aplomb of my plowboy Morris dancers. They learned anew that the practice and mastery of an art is the most democratic thing in the world. It is a democracy that asks, "What can you do?" not, "Who are you?"

Years Bring Changes

Many things have filled the crowded years that followed those days of "first fine careless rapture." Nearly all the dancers and singers from whom Cecil Sharp collected his treasury have gone. Some of their names live on in the loveliness they had cherished and have bestowed on us through him.

Whoever dances the Bampton jig, Princess Royal, must think of the Tanners, father and son, and of Wells who played the tune. I never see the Rose, a Morris dance from Fieldtown, that I do not remember the fine vigorous figure of Taylor, who came to Kelmscott in 1913 and nodded approval at the performance by Cecil Sharp's own team as they danced the dances he had shown them.

Who that has heard them sing can ever forget old Shepherd Hayden of Bampton, or the Shepherd on the Mendips, or John Short, the chanty man at Watchet.

The dancers and singers from whom Cecil Sharp got his collection were of the common people of England, a remnant of the peasantry. Mr. Sharp had to cross the Atlantic to find real English peasant life. Right up on the Appalachians these peasant people had practiced their traditional Old World dancing and singing all through the years of their life in the New World. Cecil Sharp found a way to their hearts because of his earnestness and his inherent goodness, and he has made their long-kept songs and dances ours for all time. Even the interruption of the great war could stop the dancing only for a time.

Fills Popular Need

Folk dancing and singing appeals to a country people who seek a fuller life. The practice of an art satisfies this need and gives them poise.

So quick was the dancing contagion that there were speedily demands for more and more teachers and more and more dances. The motorbus and car came in time to carry the dancers farther afield to find new partners. The great country houses opened their parks and lawns for the Folk Dance festivals. What lovelier setting can be imagined for the dancers than the terraced of Berkeley Castle or the battlements of Broughton?

In the very heart of England, too, we danced. In Hyde Park one summer day, Queen Mary, watched thousands of dancers as they circled round and round her car in Sellingers Round. Sellingers was a favorite dance of the Queen's great predecessor, Elizabeth!

Today the movement is no longer a revival. It is a traditional art and out of tradition already has come creative work, the real test of genuine art.

Out of the vast and varied material at hand, both simple and complicated forms, as masques, as part of choral drama, are being created.

The Ball He Set Rolling

Farseeing as Cecil Sharp was, I wonder if even he glimpsed the full measure of the bigness of the movement he had set going, when, sitting on a lawn in a remote Somerset village 30 years ago, he took down his first folk song from the old gardener he heard singing. "The Seeds of Love," or when, leaning out of a window in Headington near Oxford, one snowy Christmas day, he saw Kimber and six out-of-work bricklayers dancing Morris, and wrote down his first dance tune.

From England the movement spread to Europe. As once before in our history we are becoming known as the "dancing English"—a people who "practice singing and dancing in good variety." Once more the English country dance is spreading over Europe. The stimulus of Cecil Sharp's work and the example of his methods have set some European countries to search for their own folk songs and especially for their dances—many of them so like our own.

The English Folk Dance Society sends dance teams complete with fiddlers, concertina players, pipers, attendant ritual figures, hobby horses. "Not forget," Jack in the Greens and so on, to Copenhagen, to Prague, to Helsingfors, to Bayonne.

Basques, Norwegians, Dutch, Portuguese come to dance here in England with us.

Vienna to Dance Again

This summer in Vienna—that ancient thoroughfare from the Orient to Europe—East and West are to meet once more. There will be dancers from India, from Korea, from Japan, from Java, all taking part in an international festival.

This will be a League of Nations indeed—a Dancing League of Nations. There will be no time to quarrel. Each group will be too busy and too happy dancing or discussing their different dances. Would that Cecil Sharp had lived to see this flowering of his life's work, especially to see the glorious finale of massed dancing that is to crown the festival.

We have now an admirable Life of Cecil Sharp by the well-known musical critic, Mr. A. H. Fox-Strangways in collaboration with Miss Maud Karpeles who was for many years the companion and assistant of Mr. Sharp—herself an accomplished dancer. There is no book that gives a better and closer picture of the old folk-singers and dancers and the circumstances of their lives.

The book is full of good stories. For many years Mr. Sharp went about the country on his bicycle visiting cottages, workhouses and almshouses seeking for and finding those veteran singers and dancers.

The book is beautifully produced by the Oxford University Press and holds all that the would-be disciple needs to fill his heart with song and wing his feet to dance.

Eight Hands Around—Swing Your Partner

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photopress

West Country Folk Dances, Village of Dunster, Somerset, England

Lights Switch On for 'Durbar' As Circus Opens at 'Garden'

Bolero Strains Come From Band, Brassy Tones Subdued as Familiar Stunts and Scenes Pass Before First Spring Audience

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 4—A babble of thousands of childish voices fills the air, pierced by scattered whistlings of impatience and by the strident calls of peanut venders. Suddenly all the lights are turned on and a joyful clamor greets the incoming elephants. The big show—Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey's Circus—has started its annual tour with a month's engagement at Madison Square Garden.

Here is the "Durbar" pageant of last year, with everything refurbished, the high-stepping drum major at the head of the band, camels undulating solemnly behind the elephants and a maharaja's treasure of horses with brightly costumed attendants.

A big white elephant gilded—with a gilded woman rider—breaks into a ponderous swaying to the music as he nears the exit and his fellows take their places for their leisurely act. One roguish youngster even dances. The band is now in its stand, there to play steadily for three hours, except for pauses of silence at the big moment of the star turns. Mr. Clyde Beatty assembles his lions and tigers on perches in a great cage with much whip-snapping and revolver-shooting.

From Italy comes the Otari troupe, which performs in an aerial square, swinging from four points toward the center in forward and reverse flights, with double passes in mid-air. Mlle. Gillette leaps from an upper girder to a flying trapeze 20 feet below. A clown ambles around jumping rope with a dog. Now the band is playing Ravel's "Bolero." Much good music this year, and where old-time circus music was brassy and raucous, the offerings of this band are sweet-toned and mellow. During the afternoon we heard things from Elgar, Verdi, Rossini, Bizet, Massenet, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Herbert, Offenbach and Beethoven.

A ring of horses waltzes to "Blue Danube." At one time the five exhibition rings and stages are filled with acrobatic comics. High-school horses go through their paces for ring mistresses in evening gowns. Boomerangs circle one arena. An Indian brave punctures with his arrows toy balloons 75 yards away. Sea lions walk tight-ropes, balance balls on their noses and play the opening bars of "My Country 'Tis of Thee" on miniature calliopes. Señor Con Colleano performs Spanish dances and somersaults on the tight wire. A troupe of zebras goes through diverse evolutions and a black charger does a cakewalk to "Big Bad Wolf."

The whole thing has a grand finish in the Great Hugo's turn. This year an assistant as well as himself are "shot through space in rapid succession from the mouth of a monster machine gun."

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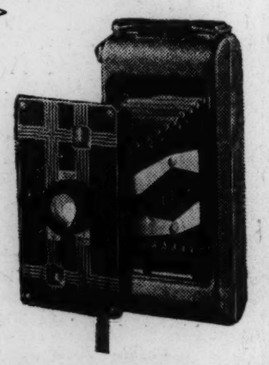

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Boom Deliberately Blocked By NRA, Wirt Says, Because It Was Not 'Brain Trust' Idea

Force of Circumstances, He Says, Started Recovery Last April but Brain Trusters Regarded It as Obstacle to Their Pet Social Reform Plan

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 4—The National Recovery Administration stopped the business upturn which started in April, 1933, because the "brain trust" did not intend the nation to get back to prosperity until its program for social reform was accomplished, Dr. William A. Wirt, founder of the Committee for the Nation, charges in the third installment of a memorandum made public today.

Asserting that force of circumstances, for which no one deserves any blame or credit, "kicked us upstairs to a business recovery in spite of ourselves" during the second quarter of 1933, Dr. Wirt continues:

"But we did have enough initiative to stop the recovery. We actually did set it back. Last autumn the 'brain trust' in Washington even bragged about the fact that with the NRA they had stopped the business boom.

"The theory in Washington has been that we must restore recovery through the state regimentation of labor, industry, trade and agriculture. Then, after we have actually restored recovery, we can change our dollar to be in step with our new price level. The argument first, last and all of the time has been that a planned economy must come first. And there was a reason.

"The Washington theorists insisted on making believe that the restored price equilibrium, the actual restored employment and production that we really had last summer were undesirable because they had not been secured by their own peculiar labyrinth of social calculations. According to this viewpoint, our recovery, which we actually had at that time, was the chief obstacle in the way of their pet social reforms.

"But they did not expect that the Government would also raise city prices that much more. The American Federation of Labor put over the plan of reducing the production of goods so that we can have more goods. But they did not expect that increased costs would decrease consuming power. They did not expect that their traditional remedies would aggravate the very disease that they wanted to cure.

"During the spring and summer of 1933, I was urging in Washington that we be content with getting back our wages, our jobs and our values of 1926, and then afterward go about our social reforms. But to the 'brain trusters' and their satellites such a plan was worse than wishing a terrible curse on humanity. With the conditions of 1926 restored, there would be no chance for the new social order.

"To eliminate the present set of gamblers we do not need to turn the management of our corporations over to a worse set of gamblers—our future politicians in a planned economic state."

In the second installment, made public yesterday, Dr. Wirt asserted that a comprehensive understanding of monetary economy was necessary in order to operate it successfully.

"The English know the importance of gold price equilibrium," he said. "But we want a distinctly 'American way.' Sometime we will learn that monetary economy is the same everywhere and that it cannot be managed in any peculiar 'American way.' Water runs down hill in America just as it does in Europe.

Grim Chasms From Which Africa Has Extracted Beauty

Both Photos: Courtesy of South African Railways and Harbours to The Christian Science Monitor

Mining in South Africa

Upper—Dominion's Premier Diamond Mine, Near Pretoria. Lower—Typical Gold Mine on the Witwatersrand.

Gold Brings Wealth To South Africans

(Continued from Page 1)

fortuitous wealth from the mines is not being rashly squandered, but is being applied shrewdly to the promotion of the general welfare of the country as a whole, and especially to agriculture and its allied industries on which, when the production of the mines slackens, the country will have to depend.

Kimberley Still Optimistic

The diamond industry which gave South Africa its first great stimulus, and which for years was almost as important a factor as gold in the Union's economic development, is today in the doldrums. Hardly anybody wants diamonds. Millions of pounds' worth of these precious stones lie in the vaults at Cape Town, awaiting the day when the demand might come again.

Last year only about £4,000,000 worth were exported, half the amount sold the previous year. There has been a slight improvement in the demand during the last few months, but not marked enough to make any appreciable difference to Kimberley. Kimberley has been described as a "ghost city," but it is a lively ghost and optimistic despite the setback of recent years.

To pessimistic colleagues on the diamond mines Cecil Rhodes used to point to the birth columns of the newspapers. "Every time a baby girl is born," he would say, "there is another potential customer for diamonds." Today the great mines of Kimberley are practically closed down, but the town is confident that with a return of world prosperity they will become fully active again.

To the discovery of diamonds and gold in South Africa can be traced the great development of the national railways. Without the mining industries the wide-flung system of railways, which now connects all the districts of the still thinly settled country, could never have come into being. The railways are, of course, owned by the state. They have never been a financial asset to the country, though in the boom years of the 1920's they succeeded in paying their way.

Since 1930, however, they have continued to lose more and more money until, despite severe economies, the deficit in 1932 amounted to over £2,500,000.

The country's departure from the gold standard toward the end of 1932 and the consequent increase in trade produced a remarkable change. The railways began to pay their way again and with the improved state of affairs came demands from isolated districts for new branch lines. The petitioners have met with disappointment. In a statement on their future railway policy, the Government have laid down that no new railways will be built unless their cost is guaranteed. There is to be no repetition of the action of 1924 when a big development program was sanctioned at the close of the depression. It is promised, however, that existing lines will be administered so as to secure greater efficiency, more speed and the elimination of long stops.

One important aspect of the country's industrial life on which developments have continued unrestricted during the recent lean years is the harbors. In addition to the improvement of existing facilities at the already well-equipped ports of Cape Town and Durban an entirely new inclosed harbor has been constructed at Port Elizabeth at a cost of over £3,000,000, while at East London a new turning basin is nearing completion. Both schemes will add considerably to the Union's shipping facilities.

Cheaper Steel Promised

Perhaps the most important—certainly the most expensive industrial project in South Africa during the last few years has been the State Iron and Steel Works, now nearing completion in Pretoria. The cost is estimated at £5,500,000 and the annual production of steel is to be about 150,000 tons a year.

Criticism of the scheme has been concentrated principally on the belief that the economic price of the local product will be higher than that of imported steel. The Government experts hold a different view and have promised that the effect of the new venture will be to cheapen the costs of all steel products to the consumer.

If that can be accomplished the experiment will prove to be abundantly justified and will win the approval of the country generally. It is in the nature of a socialistic experiment sponsored chiefly by the Labor allies of the former Pact Government. The work of construction has given employment to a large number of European and native hands, and about 700 of the former will be permanently absorbed when production stage is reached.

For ventures of this sort South Africa has unlimited coal resources. The best coal is found in Natal and the export of bunker and cargo coal from this area has considerably increased in recent years. Copper, tin, platinum and manganese are other minerals which are profitably worked in South Africa.

Chief Labor Difficulties

The Government has done a good deal during the last few years to foster the establishment and growth of secondary industries and their growing importance is indicated by the fact that gross output today exceeds £100,000,000 a year. Up to 1914 the manufacturing industries were practically limited to the supply of certain foodstuffs, like bread and cheese, and to work which had necessarily to be carried out in the country itself, like building, brick-making, repair work of all kinds and the supply of heat, light and power.

Today, however, there are being manufactured goods hitherto imported from abroad, among them shoes, furniture, soap, biscuits, jams and sweets, matches, clothes, cement and asbestos. Several large factories have come into existence during the last few months.

Labor, of course, is comparatively cheap owing to the big native and colored population. This is an advantage in many ways, but it has the drawback of excluding white employees from the unskilled occupations with the result that one of the country's major problems is what to do with its 100,000 poor whites. The substitution of white workers for natives in municipal work is being urged, with the offer of subsidies, by the Government, but the response has so far not been encouraging, for economists realize that to dismiss a native worker to make room for a subsidized European is both unsound and unfair.

Under present conditions South Africa is a comfortable place to live in. Unemployment—never very high when compared with Europe and America—is decreasing regularly. The Government last year was able to balance its budget and income tax is only 1s. in the pound.

The country is confident that when the world in general throws off the cloak of depression South Africa will be ready to take its place in the march of progress. It is definitely a country of tremendous possibilities.

NRA Price-Fixing Wins Its Victory In Federal Court

Spotless Dry Cleaners in New York Cannot Ignore Code

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—The right of the Federal Government, under the National Industrial Recovery Act, to set a minimum price was upheld Saturday by Federal Judge John C. Knox.

The decision, which had been awaited by the NRA before remodeling its code set-up, was made in enjoining the Spotless Dry Cleaners, Inc., from cutting prices under the minimum rate established by the Cleaners and Dyers Code Authority.

The decision was regarded as charting a course for code enforcement, other cases are under preparation in Washington for court presentation.

The Spotless company controls 32 stores in New York City. Its cleaning work is done by a plant in New Jersey, reputedly under its control.

Argued in February before Judge Knox, evidence in the case showed the company charged 39 and 45 cents for pieces of work, the minimum price for which under the code was set for 70 and 75 cents.

The Federal Court assumed jurisdiction in the Government's suit to enjoin the Spotless Company from price-cutting because of the interstate relations of the companies involved.

Judge Knox's decision was praised by United States Attorney Martin Conboy, who said it was of utmost importance to the NRA.

The Spotless company was given 10 days for an appeal during which time the injunction will be inoperative.

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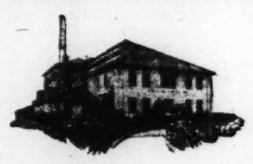

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You'll Find It Hard to Tell These
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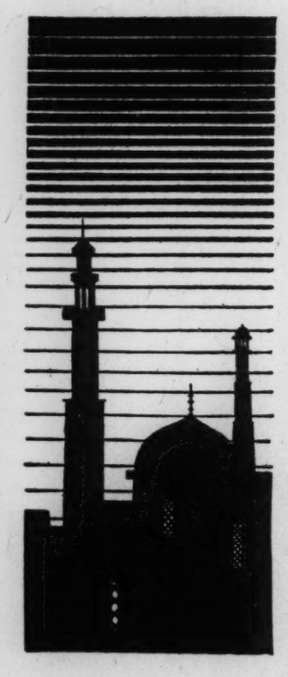
From Genuine Hand-Made Orientals



9 x 12 Ft. Size
$79.50
Remarkable though it may seem, these wonderful rugs, made right here in America, bring you all the color and beauty of genuine Orientals . . . and the long wearing qualities, too! They will immediately transform your home into a more livable, colorful place, and you, or your friends, or even rug experts for that matter, cannot tell whether they are of Oriental or Domestic origin.
Here's why! Colors are woven through to the back. They fold like Orientals. Authentic Persian designs are copied faithfully. They have the deep top pile and silky lustre of real Orientals. If your budget prohibits the purchase of a costly Oriental, here are beautiful rugs within your means!
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Quality Shoes
X-Ray Fitted
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Hardware, Tools, Paints, Enamels
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Note Our Prices:
1 lb..... 24c
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For Lawns, Flowers and Vegetables; 50 lbs of DEVCO equal to a wagon load of manure.
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Exceptional Values In Our Sale of
Chiffon Hosiery
95c
3 for $2.70
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Exquisitely sheer hosiery from one of our best makers. Good shades for Spring—clove, vagabond, walnut, sunbrown.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Market and Filbert Sts. at Eighth, Philadelphia
An Easter Choral Pageant
IN FIVE SCENES
Tomorrow at 3 o'clock will be given another of this week's five Easter Concerts by the Strawbridge & Clothier Chorus of 119 Store workers and 47 other members of the Store organization impersonating characters in the pageant. The soloists are Olive Marshall, soprano; Maybelle Marston, contralto; Ednyfed Lewis, tenor, and Ammon Berkheiser, baritone.
THE PROGRAM
PROLOGUE—(Brief Descriptive Reading)
SCENE 1—The Awakening—the longing of the people for the coming of the Messiah
Chorus—"Hallelujah" ..... *Handel*
SCENE II—Entrance to Jerusalem
Chorus—"The Palms" ..... *Faure*
"Procession to Calvary" ..... *Stainer*
SCENE III—The Procession to Calvary
Chorus—"They Have Taken Away My Lord" *Stainer*
SCENE IV—Dawn. The Resurrection
Chorus—"By Early Morning Light" *Arrangement by Dickinson*
"Christ Is Risen" ..... *Victor Herbert*
"Worthy Is the Lamb" (from the Messiah) ..... *Handel*
Brief Interlude with Reading. Curtain Rises, Disclosing—
SCENE V—The Ascension
Chorus—"Amen" (from the Messiah) ..... *Handel*
EXHIBITION SALON, EIGHTH FLOOR

Johnson Shelves NRA 'Big Stick' In Trade's Favor

Licensing Provisions of Recovery Act Likely to Lapse in June

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 4—For the second time within a month the NRA's course was today shifted farther away from original objectives and toward the direction American industry wishes it to advance.

This was the result here of definite announcement by Brig.-Gen Hugh S. Johnson last night that he was prepared to let the unused licensing provision of the Recovery Act expire on June 16. As far as he is concerned, the General, by this announcement, has renounced the NRA's "big stick" over industry which has always remained in the background as a powerful threat to any industry disinclined to submit to the new industrial order.

The licensing provision is the most powerful weapon in the Recovery Act. Through it the President has power to put an entire industry under license. Should he apply it to some industry, no individual partnership nor concern within that industry could do business. And such licenses could be suspended or revoked at the President's pleasure.

Voluntary Coöperation

Unless General Johnson's decision should be overridden by Mr. Roosevelt it means that organization of American industry is to be achieved through voluntary coöperation and not through compulsion. However, President Roosevelt indicated in non-committal fashion some time ago that he was prepared to ask Congress for an extension of the licensing provision. Whether he will concur with the NRA chief in abandoning the request is still to be learned.

The reason General Johnson gave for his decision is another element in industry's favor. He said he was unwilling to run the risk of throwing the Recovery Act open to the horde of amendments which await it in Congress as soon as a bill to extend the licensing feature should be introduced. Chief among these is one by Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho to repeal the suspension of the antitrust laws inherent in the NRA system.

Reward for Supervision

Manifestly, such an amendment is the last thing industry wants. It is the suspension of the antitrust laws which has provided the incentive to industrial participation in the experiment. That is the reward given to industry in return for submitting to government supervision. Without it industry would find little to its liking in the NRA.

This step in the direction of industry's desires follows swiftly upon industry's victory over the American Federation of Labor in the form of President Roosevelt's settlement of the automobile strike. By the terms of that document the labor organization lost its battle for the outlawing of the company union and for recognition of its exclusive right to represent American labor. Industry gained the legal perpetuation of the open shop fundamental and a presidential guarantee that coercion of labor by labor organizations will be banned just as coercion by the employer is banned.

Secretaries of States Hear About Election Laws

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., April 4 (AP)—Election laws of the various states were discussed by Mr. Frederic W. Cook, Massachusetts Secretary of State, at the opening session of the seventeenth annual convention of the National Association of Secretaries of State here yesterday.

Delegates to the convention will be guests of the city at the annual festival of states during their stay here. Gov. Dave Sholtz and Mr. A. A. Gray, Florida's Secretary of State, will be hosts to the convention at a dinner tonight. Mr. Robert Byrne of North Dakota is president of the association.

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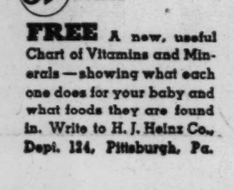

BECAUSE balance comes first in baby's diet, we ask you to buy Heinz Strained Foods.

A wonderful cooking process, using air-tight vessels all the way, keeps in these foods all the juices, retains valuable vitamins and minerals. And so they have really more food value than home-prepared baby foods.

8 KINDS:
Peas
Tomatoes
Green Beans
Vegetable Soup
Spinach
Carrots
Beets
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FREE A new, useful Chart of Vitamins and Minerals—showing what each one does for your baby and what foods they are found in. Write to H. J. Heinz Co., Dept. 124, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hoover in Leisure Mood

Wide World

Former President Enjoys Trip

This informal photograph was taken at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison L. Spangler, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where Mr. Hoover was a guest during his recent motor tour of the Midwest. Mr. Spangler is Republican national committeeman from Iowa.

Only One Mine Union Urged in Nova Scotia

HALIFAX, N. S., April 4 (AP)—Opinion was expressed in the Legislature here last night that there should be only one union in Nova Scotia coal fields "for the good of the industry" by Michael Dwyer, Minister of Public Works and Mines.

Two unions are functioning at present, the United Mine Workers and the Amalgamated Mine Workers. Rivalry is keen, and recently when a joint conference was held with the Government, the U. M. W. delegates left Province House because A. M. W. delegates had been admitted.

Elliott Visits Yacht 'Dad Feeling Swell'

MIAMI, Fla., April 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt entered into his extended vacation cruise today with a determination to have better luck at fishing.

Elliott Roosevelt, second son of the President, returned last night from a flying trip to the yacht Nourmahal. He reported his "Dad" was "feeling swell," but described his father as an unlucky fisherman so far.

Elliott said he found his father dressed in the "usual white hat, a shirt supposed to be white, and the dirtiest pair of trousers you ever saw."

Katharine Hepburn Lists Greta Garbo as 'Greatest'

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—Greta Garbo is "incomparably the greatest" screen artist and Katharine Hepburn is going to try to be a better actress.

These two bits of information were released by Miss Hepburn, in person, fresh off the liner Paris, which docked here yesterday.

Communist Convention Holds Secret Sessions

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 4 (AP)—After sounding the keynote of their eighth national convention at a public mass meeting, the Communist Party yesterday went into executive session with reporters barred—unless they were Communists.

HEINZ

Standards and principles have stimulated the growth of this business. Our founder firmly believed that anyone who furnishes food for the public is in a position of trust, and honor bound to see that the food is absolutely pure and wholesome . . . We believe that one reason for our continuing success has been our faithful adherence to this principle.

57

Howard Heinz

Inter-American Center Planned At Washington

University to Facilitate Exchange of Students and Professors

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 4 — A Center of Inter-American Studies at the George Washington University is announced by Dr. Cloyd H. Marvin, president. Courses and special lectures and encouraging research and scholarly publications have been planned.

It is further intended to facilitate the interchange of university students and professors, and to promote closer coöperation in historical, bibliographical, scientific, artistic, philosophical, and literary matters.

Through such means it is hoped to bring about closer academic and cultural relationships with students, scholars, and educational institutions in the other Americas and with students of the United States who desire to gain a broader understanding of and a keener insight into the history, thought, and culture of the Western Hemisphere.

The Center will have a council and staff of instruction composed of 10 experts in Hispanic American studies, headed by Dr. A. Curtis Wilgus, associate professor of Hispanic American history in the university.

Included in the membership of the council are: Dr. James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan American Union; Dr. E. Gil Borges, authority on Hispanic American Law and Jurisprudence; Dr. Constantine E. McGuire of the Library of Congress; Dr. William R. Manning, of the Division of Latin American Affairs at the Department of State; Dr. James A. Robertson, editor of the Hispanic American Historical Review; and Miss Heloise Brainerd, director of the division of intellectual cooperation of the Pan American Union.

For some years George Washington University has made a specialty of studies in the inter-American field. It was one of the first institutions to establish a chair of Hispanic American history. In addition to many courses given during the regular session, the university each summer schedules a Seminar-Conference on Hispanic American Affairs bringing to Washington the outstanding scholars from Latin-American and United States universities.

Newfoundland Has Geologist

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 4 (AP)—Dr. A. K. Snelgrove, who for many years conducted geological surveys in Newfoundland and Labrador for Princeton University, has been appointed Government Geologist by the Newfoundland Commission Government, it was announced yesterday.

Cubans Invited to Miami

HAVANA, April 4 (By U. P.)—Mr. Everett G. Sewell, Mayor of Miami, Fla., arrived here April 2 to invite President Mendieta of Cuba and Mayor Miguel Mariano Gomez of Havana to the Pan-American carnival to be held in Miami April 14.

New York Roads Demand Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 4—The new York State Senate yesterday adopted a resolution urging the Federal Government to allocate an additional $500,000,000 to the State for highway construction. The amount is $100,000,000 more than was provided last year.

Dibos Heads Peru Rotarians

MOQUEGUA, Peru, April 4 (By U. P.)—Señor Eduardo Dibos was elected president of Peruvian Rotarians here April 2. He will serve for the year starting next July. Peru is the seventy-first Rotarian district. A special delegation from the neighboring city of Arica, Chile, attended the convention.

HEINZ

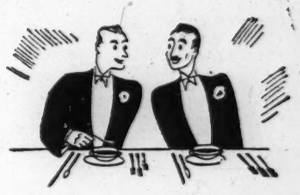
We started an EAT WAVE!

Frankly, we are flabbergasted. We thought our Soups were good—yes, and savory and delicious and satisfying, because we deliberately made them that way. We thought the people who liked good home-made foods

would want to try our Soups and having tried them would come back for more. But, *we didn't expect an avalanche!* We didn't expect that millions of people would start craving Heinz Soups constantly, and demanding Heinz Soups insistently. And we didn't expect all the grand old-fashioned home cooks who spurned and scoffed at "canned goods" to break down and admit our soups were just like theirs—only better—and easier—and thriftier.

Yet, they did! It became an Eat Wave! It swept the grocery stores bare of Heinz Soups and the grocers kept after us for more Soup in bigger lots—and oftener. And today we sell almost as much Soup in a day as we used to sell (not so long ago) in a week.

This makes it hard for us, because what makes people like our Soups at once and keep on, is the *home recipe* way we make them — the sound ingredients, conscientiously selected, the unhurried cooking in small batches. We have had to search far and wide to get the right good things to make them. We are working day and night over our slow, simmering kettles to keep up with the demand.



We are expanding our Soup Kitchens. And still, as always, we are testing and tasting a sample of every batch of every Soup to make sure of right flavor and food value.

We know you want soups made like this — Soup that is ready to heat and serve and enjoy with nothing to add or mix or blend, and pennies saved over home-made Soup costs. And furthermore, the Heinz Soup you delight over and insist upon will always be good enough for us to say:

ON APPROVAL!

If you don't find Heinz soup the best you ever tasted, return the label to your Grocer and he will refund the purchase price.

57

HEINZ home-recipe SOUPS

Cream of Mushroom	Cream of Green Pea	Mock Turtle	Clam Chowder
Cream of Tomato	Cream of Celery	Pepper Pot	Cream of Oyster
Noodle	Cream of Asparagus	Gumbo Creole	Consomme
Beef Broth	Vegetable	Scotch Broth	Bean Soup

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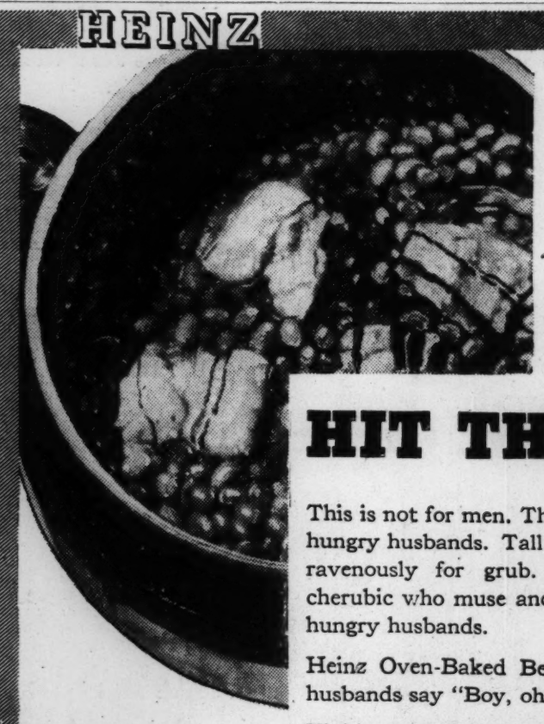

Beans that HIT THE SPOT!

This is not for men. This is for ladies. Ladies with hungry husbands. Tall, husky husbands who pant ravenously for grub. Or husbands short and cherubic who muse and dally over meals. Or just hungry husbands.

Heinz Oven-Baked Beans hit the spot! Hungry husbands say "Boy, oh boy! Are they good!"

Vivid memories of long-forgotten boyhood feasts come to mind. And this is because our beans are *oven-baked*.

We buy "choice-hand-picked" beans, sort them under strong lights, wash them, soak them in clear, cold water, bake them in dry oven heat. We bake them through and through, replacing their original moisture with sauces sweet and savory.

All this gives our beans the alluring golden-brown look, the savory aroma, the glorious flavor and pleasing munchyness that hungry husbands sigh for.

So we say keep a supply on hand. (Four kinds,* all delicious.) Thrill your husband now and then with the dish that hits the spot—oven-baked beans. And remember!—

Four Kinds*

Oven-baked beans with choice bacon pork and rich tomato sauce.

Oven-baked beans vegetarian style—with tomato sauce, but no pork.

Oven-baked beans Boston style with pork and sweet molasses sauce.

Oven-baked red kidney beans with bacon pork and special savory sauce.

57

HEINZ are really oven-baked BEANS

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The Flavor All the World Loves Best!

ALL over the world our Tomato Ketchup is bought, poured and delighted in with more general frequency than any other. This makes us very happy.

Goodness knows we give it our very best effort. We grow special tomato plants from specially chosen seeds to get *extra*-special delicious, nutritious tomatoes. We go globe-trotting to get, first hand, rarest, purest spices. Long and patiently we simmer and stir our ketchup, and, *quick!*—piping hot, we seal it in bottles to reach you fresh and fine.

The missions of this ketchup include imparting charm to chops, rendering hash heavenly, giving lure to left-overs and making omelets sing. You know about those things. But will you check up now and see if your bottle is full and, if it isn't, put on your grocery list—

HEINZ TOMATO KETCHUP
—the largest selling in the world!

HEINZ

Twenty-Minute Treat!

57

WHEN you look at the clock and Great Scott!—It's almost meal time!—grasp a tin of Heinz cooked Spaghetti in one hand, a saucepan in the other, and step firmly toward the stove. Thus, in the nick of time, you salvage your good name as a dependable provider.

For we make this spaghetti well, devoting earnest endeavor and a six-story building to the task. We make the dry spaghetti ourselves to be sure it is always as good as can be. Then we cook it—just enough. Then we add a savory sauce concocted of rare good things.

And truly, it is such *scrumptious, salubrious* spaghetti that you will find yourself planning to treat your family to it even when you have all the time in the world.

HEINZ SPAGHETTI
cooked — ready to heat and eat!

Women's Activities · Fashions : Foods

The Stranger Without the Gate

Mrs. Newcomer Joins the Neighborhood Circle

Etiquette in Daily Living—21

By Carilyn Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BEFORE considering what etiquette has to say about our relationships with strangers, it might be helpful to take up one or two other points in family relationships. For instance, in the family group certain possessions are held in common, such as the radio and automobile. In working out the problems concerned with these, children have a chance to acquire practice in group etiquette which will be of value to them as they take their places in the group activities that make up a large part of adult life. Questions arising from group possessions have been worked out successfully in some cases by holding family conferences in which the rights of each are duly considered and arbitrated. Any member privileged to take part in a family conference must learn that the "findings" are not to be reported to the outside world. He thus learns that etiquette sternly rebukes promiscuous chattering about confidential business that transpires in committee or business meetings.

The question of servants requires some thought in many families. Usually they need as definite a training as children or business employees. They are often the representatives of the family—when they answer the door bell, for instance, or the telephone. They show forth the family ideals when they serve at table. If the training is done with tact, courtesy, dignity and good will, a good servant will not resent it but will respect the mistress of the house the more. One never rebukes a servant before others, nor does one allow a child to correct a servant in any way. In their treatment of these valuable helpers children can learn one of the grandest of all lessons of human relationships, which is loving consideration for those in any way underprivileged or whom the world might designate as inferiors in any way. "Others were preferred to self, pain was given to no one, no one was neglected, deference was shown to the weak and the aged, and unconscious courtesy extended to all inferiors. Such was the 'beauty' of the old manners, which he felt consisted in 'acting upon Christian principle,'" says Richard Duffy, quoting from Dr. Pusey in the Introduction to "Etiquette" by Emily Post.

In a New Community

Those who move to a new community and have to take up their life among strangers may be very grateful to etiquette, which provides many signposts along what is not always an easy path. "Make haste slowly" is one of the first rules. It is not always easy to follow if one is lonely, but it pays to do so.

"I will study and get ready and perhaps my chance will come," said young Abraham Lincoln as he lay before the smoking fire on the dirt floor of the little cabin in what was then the far West. Those who are willing to "study and get ready" to take their rightful place in a community will no more be disappointed about their "chance" than was Lincoln. The interval will not seem so long or lonely either if given over to constructive preparation. Doors will only shut the tighter, says etiquette, to "those who sit at the gate rattling at the bars, or plaintively peering in." But they will fly open to the one who patiently, quietly and lovingly waits to be accepted.

Mrs. Newcomer will not be pushing, aggressive or presuming and she will not permit herself to go more than halfway. But when others approach her, she will be dignfied, cordial and sympathetic. Mrs. Grandperson stops to greet her at a public gathering. She will receive this with a friendly smile, wait to exchange a word and pass on. Because of this small gesture she will not, however, gush, go all to pieces, or cling to poor Mrs. Grandperson like a drowning man to a straw. She well knows, however, that no rules of etiquette ever could or would debar her, stranger though she is, from opening her heart and giving loving inward response to all who come within her radius. She knows, too, that although she is not yet privileged to invite to her home any of those with whom she would like to associate she may be hospitable to their congenial ideas as they talk with her.

"So many good times goin' on and I ain't in 'em," said the little girl wistfully in the old story book. In her anxiety for some of the good times that she isn't in yet, Mrs. Newcomer will not allow herself to "take up" with those who may later prove to be uncongenial even if not actually undesirable companions. This is a temptation especially if Mrs. Newcomer is of a warm-hearted nature. But to "drop" these people later when she has found happier associations may lay her open to the accusation of snobbishness and may also cause needless suffering and heart-aches to the others involved. "Our impatience betrays us into rash and foolish alliances which no God attends," says Emerson, speaking of friendship. "We snatch at the slowest fruit in the whole garden of God. My friends have come to me unsought. The great God gave them to me." Mrs. Newcomer will therefore not be resentful at Mrs. Grandperson and her friends because they require her to prove herself by her own worthiness and good breeding. "Move in that society in whose ways you are versed and whose rules you practice if you would be appreciated or met with like courtesy," says one writer on etiquette. This is a prize that Mrs. Stranger is willing to wait for.

An Invitation—at Last!

At last her first invitation comes. Mrs. Grandperson invites her to afternoon tea. Because of this she will not be all upset and fly into a flurry. She will remind herself that "we feel at home wherever we know how to conduct ourselves." She will now be glad that the period of waiting was spent in wise preparation. She will of course return all calls promptly, but in the exuberance of her first invitation she will not turn around and invite the Grandpersons to dinner the following week. She will be wise to let so important a person as Mrs. Grandperson set the pace, at which she will follow discreetly. Gradually invitations begin to come here and there. She meets the same people with whom she hopes to be friends some day at different places. They call each other Julia, and Jane, and Ida, and John, and Henry, and Jim. The Newcomers wish that they, too, could go off the Mr. and Mrs. standard. But again they wait patiently. They know that well-bred people do not leap in and call each other by their first names right off the bat. Customs in regard to this differ in different communities, but the Newcomers will certainly be safe if they let the first move come from the old residents. Etiquette was justly shocked when Mr. Veriyoung with more valor than wisdom rushed in and saluted Mrs. Grandperson as "Lily" without an even "by your leave." Mr. Veriyoung isn't the only young person today who ventures to be so bold. But people of culture regard their titles as more or less their outposts of defense, and Mrs. Grandperson properly reserves to herself the right to grant the privilege to others of calling her "Lily."

Well, at last the Newcomers have made the grade. They are included in a circle of well-bred people with whom they associate happily. But Mrs. Newcomer—Louise, she is now—doesn't forget her own experience, however, and she lovingly goes out of her way to be kind to the next Mrs. Newcomer and to give her every opportunity to prove herself worthy of the best society.

And what is the "Best Society"? In every community it is to a degree the same. "It is an association of gentle-folk," says Emily Post, "of which good form in speech, charm of manner, knowledge of the social amenities, and instinctive consideration for the feelings of others, are the credentials by which society the world over recognizes its chosen members."

"With hat in hand, one goes through every land."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—D'Ora, Paris

This Is Gogo, Young Daughter of Madame Schiaparelli.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you were invited back of the scenes with Madame Schiaparelli you would find Gogo, the 12-year old daughter of this busy Paris dressmaker. Gogo and her mother are great friends. Should you be skiing and skating in Switzerland during the winter holidays you would be likely to find them there, for it is one of their favorite parts of the world at such a season. In summer, they are often seen playing golf, tennis, or in swimming together in some delightful spot in England, France or Italy. Although Madame Schiaparelli is one of the busiest of women, she has always found time to be companionable with her attractive little daughter, and to guide Gogo's education and play. There was a time—Gogo was then a baby—when the now famous mother had something of a financial struggle in the entire support of herself and this little daughter, together with other financial responsibilities; but she went at her task with amazing energy, it is said, and proved herself superior to each discouragement.

It may be interesting to learn how Madame Schiaparelli began her career as a dress designer. It really started with trying to help someone else. Back in 1920 when Paris was full of penniless Russian refugees, Elsa Schiaparelli came to know many women who were gifted knitters. This quiet, dark little person, scarcely more than a girl then, became much interested in these talented people. In order that they might keep themselves busy making salable things she began designing sweaters for them to make.

Elsa Schiaparelli comes from a line of educators. The name Schiaparelli won world renown in scientific fields long before the modest Elsa was born. One Schiaparelli was the astronomer credited with the discovery of the canals on Mars. Another relative led the Italian archæological expedition that accomplished the first important research in Egypt's Valley of the Kings. Elsa's father was professor at the University of Rome

One who knows Schiaparelli intimately said to the writer: "It is very difficult to get her to speak of herself. She is most impersonal, and so tremendously absorbed in her work and the world in general, that she seems entirely unconscious of self."

Indian Lore Her Hobby

Taken Up to Combat Loneliness, It Has Made Woman Famous

By Edna Kells

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hatzie, B. C.

TO ONE who has an eye to see, an adventurous heart, and the instinct of an explorer, life opens up many avenues. This has been proved by Mrs. Mary A. DesBrissay of Vancouver, British Columbia, who met the challenge of loneliness bravely, and came from the combat with flying colors. In the heart of the wilderness she found a hobby which she rides gallantly through the years to her own great delight and that of those she takes with her on occasional jaunts.

Thirty years ago, while living in the woods of Vancouver Island, Mrs. DesBrissay developed a latent interest in Indian life and lore. To while away dull moments she made the most of such opportunities as presented themselves to learn all she could. Today she is regarded as one of the few authorities on Indian legends, artifacts, and customs. Her hobby has carried her into many fields undreamed of in those early days, for she has become a student, lecturer, collector, artist, and writer, and her theme is always some phase of Indian life.

When Mrs. DesBrissay accompanied her husband, a superintendent of logging camps for a big milling company, to Vancouver Island, she was cut off from many of the interests which had hitherto filled her life. This isolation was keenly felt, and she turned to nature for solace.

Wandering through the woods one day she found a big cedar tree with the bark peeled off and a great slab cut from the side. Her husband explained to her that this was the work of Indians who had peeled the tree and sawed the slab to get material for their basketry. This aroused her interest in Indian life.

Later she secured some writings on Indian lore. From one book she learned that the very part of the world in which she lived had once been an Indian village with a history. Captain Vancouver in his travels had tried to establish contact with a friendly tribe living near by. He had been unable to do so because of the turbulent waters of the strait. This was an incentive to exploration. She knew the shoreline and the place where the tribe lived, and found traces of this friendly tribe long extinct.

Then one day, a hotel man told her of a wonderful bed of clam shells from which he fed his chickens. Visiting this place she saw that it was an old Indian refuse heap—or, as it is commonly known, a "midden" such as she had read of in her books. Digging around she found little pieces of stone, arrowheads, fishhooks, and Indian utensils.

Courtesy of National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Argillite Group Carved From Black Slate by the Haida Indians of the Queen Charlotte Islands.

"You can always tell where a midden has been by the disintegrated clam shells," she explained. "It is always near a river and the earth is white."

Thereafter Mrs. DesBrissay became a prospector as well as an adventurer and an explorer. Taking her children with her and carrying ax and spade, she spent many hours wandering through the woods and along the shores, searching for traces of a life that had passed into oblivion.

She has also visited Indian villages along the coast and in the interior of British Columbia, acquiring first-hand knowledge, something which is not always possible. Indians do not open their hearts to everyone, but they regard her as a friend.

Within the last 10 years Mrs. DesBrissay has made greater strides in actual knowledge. Her hobby carried her into the realm of books.

"After coming to Vancouver I was able to get scientific books and study them," she told me. "The books revealed the secrets of things I had collected, things I had observed. That has helped me more than I can tell. If you have knowledge of something and then read of it, you can place it properly in your mind."

Passing It Along

But this busy woman has not stopped at that. She is sharing her experience through lecturing and giving private interviews to any who care to visit her home in Vancouver and view her collection—small as compared with some—but choice. Her visitors include natural scientists from distant countries as well as tourists curious about the early civilization of British Columbia and eager to learn about it. Last year she gave a series of lectures on Indian lore and handicraft at the Vancouver exhibition which was one of the features of the exhibition, and she frequently lectures before Vancouver clubs.

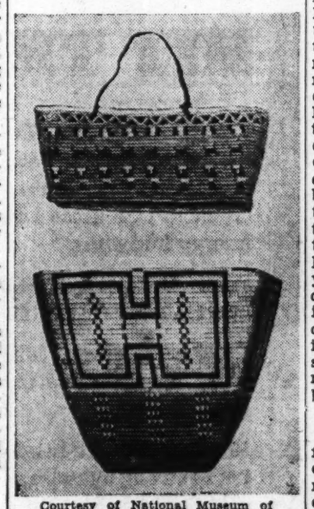
At present she is engaged in the pleasant task of making a book of her own. This includes drawings of Indian designs and pieces she has seen but will not be able to add to her collection. Here she has depicted Indian and Eskimo war clubs, utensils of various kinds, fishing tackle; reproduced drawings found on the rocks at Naramata, B. C., designs copied from Indian houses and carvings.

Mrs. DesBrissay is also making a catalogue of her own collection, working methodically and producing a page a week. This also is a work of art as well as a source of information. She sketches the article in water colors and writes the description in neat script. She has had no training in drawing or painting, but has a natural gift which, inspired by her hobby, has found an outlet in paintings of Indian subjects, as well as in these books.

Adapting Designs

She is now planning to adapt Indian designs to handicraft, working in conjunction with her sister. More interesting still to the world at large, she has been requested to write a series of articles on Indian lore for a prominent Canadian newspaper.

Baskets of various kinds are found in Mrs. DesBrissay's collection, stone and jadite implements of warfare and of peaceful occupations, black slate carvings from the Haida Indians of Queen Charlotte Islands, fishing tackle, carved boxes, miniature totem poles, a dancing stick, and many other curious pieces. A squat wooden figure known as a "Welcome Pole" sits in one corner of her Indian room. This was found by a telegraph lineman, who, knowing her interest in Indian things, presented it to her.



Courtesy of National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Basketry Showing Design "Nilak," Interior Salish Indians.

What makes this collection doubly interesting is the fact that the owner can tell the history of each piece. She "knows her Indian lore" and this has opened up another outlet and enabled her to establish a friendly contact with people from far and near, many world-famed.

Collector, student, lecturer, artist, writer! A hobby adopted to while away lonely moments has carried Mrs. DesBrissay into fields she little dreamed she would explore. Isolation was to her a challenge and the wilderness itself contributed the means with which she conquered.

The Face and Its Frame

Including a Study of Neck Lines and Their Effect

How to Look Your Best—5

By Ruth Kimball Denmead

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY picture should have a perfect frame to bring out its greatest beauty. Just so, every face should have a perfect frame to enhance its loveliness. It is of these frames—their advantages and disadvantages—that we are going to tell you, hoping that it will help you to have your own face in its most perfect frame.

The face should be the center of interest with every costume. So many different qualities about your costume will influence that interest. Your skin should be as naturally lovely as proper care and cleansing can make it. If you use make-up, the way you use it is extremely important. The color of your costume is also important. The actual frame, however, consists of your hair, hat, and neck lines.

If you use make-up, you must choose the tones that are those of the basic color of your skin. It may change with age, or in winter and summer, if you allow it to become greatly burned or tanned. These are things an alert woman will watch. The skin on your neck, forehead, and inside of wrist will show the basic color of your skin most clearly.

Powder is the one item of make-up most generally used. Realize it cannot change the color of your skin; it cannot cover up defects, but it can remove the shine and veil imperfections. Be sure it matches the skin in shade. A powder that does not match stands out much more distinctly and gives an artificial appearance. When you powder your face, remember to powder your neck all the way around. In fact, always, remember to give your neck just as much care, in every way, as you give your face. It often shows the marks of age first. Also be sure to brush the powder from your eyebrows—it gives them such an odd look, besides giving you a poorly groomed appearance. If you use rouge it should be selected and applied according to your own natural coloring. If you have a red-violet coloring, which is usually the quality of a fair person's coloring, your rouge should have a blue-violet or rose base. If your skin has the orange-red quality which brunettes and auburn-haired people usually possess, your rouge should have an orange base. Occasionally we find a person whose skin is so pale that it has a slight bluish cast to it. With this skin a rouge with more red in it—rather dark and subdued of tone—may give the appearance of health and vitality to it better than a rouge with a violet foundation. Artificial coloring in such cases often keeps people from thinking of us as not well, and therefore frees us from being handicapped by their solicitude, whether expressed or unexpressed. If you use lipstick always match it to your rouge.

Watch your natural color to see or which part of your face it comes. That will usually be the correct place for you to add rouge. Be sure, though, that you put on no more than is needed to look attractive. It should not show up as "rouge."

If your face is broad, rouge near your nose. If your face is narrow, rouge nearer the outsides of your cheeks and run the rouge delicately up to your temple. If you have high cheek bones, place the color just below them, having it fade out over the highest point. A touch of rouge on the chin helps to shorten the face, but if the chin is receding or prominent be very careful not to place rouge so that it will accentuate it.

If you feel you must pluck your eyebrows, do not let them be plucked too thin. It gives a hard line that hardens the appearance of the loveliest face. But the eyebrows should look well groomed, of course. It is well to remember that plucking the eyebrows is merely a "fashion," and may change. Many authorities emphasize that the eyes are much more beautiful with their natural eyebrow lines.

If you apply lipstick, do not change the shape of your mouth. If the shape of your mouth should be improved, try to do it with subtle shading. If you want the mouth to appear smaller, shade the lips darker in the center and have the color fade out before reaching the corners. If the corners of your mouth droop, the same shading will make it less apparent. Deeper color on the upper lip tends to make the lips seem fuller, so it is better for thin lips. If your mouth is too small, extend the lipstick well into the corners and have the same shade on the entire lip, but do not rouge beyond the outline. Be sure, again, that the color is not put on too thickly. It should not call attention to itself and be sure, too, that you look at yourself in whatever light you will be seen in. If you are going out into daylight, look at yourself in daylight before going out. Concerning the use of cleansing creams it should be said that a clean, clear skin is much more beautiful than make-up. Any woman can do her best to keep her skin deeply cleansed.

Neck-Line Shapes

Since we have the picture perfected and completed, we now start on the frame. Let us begin with neck lines. We told you something of neck lines when we told you of necklaces in the accessory article. Though they have their influence, it is not so definite as the neck line produced by dress, scarfs and coat collars.

The shape of your face is what decides you definitely on the correct neck line, because it is the face we wish to accentuate by correct framing. Your face should always be the focal point of greatest interest. Since an oval is considered the ideal shape, by correct neck lines you can influence the lines of your face, and if it is not oval—make it appear so. Neck lines have their influence on the figure also.

We often associate the round neck line with young girls. It seems to accentuate and add to the charm of their fresh, firm curves. It can be worn by a woman if her face has the correct contour, such as an oval shape. It is often very flattering to the thin face. It carries the eye across and up, which makes it softer than the square neck or horizontal line. The woman with the very round or broad face must avoid both the round and square neck lines. They accentuate by being similar lines to the face. If the face is not too broad, the line can be modified by a long necklace forming a V, which will make it more flattering. Usually the V line or oval is the most becoming to a round or wide face. The V line decreases apparent width, while the oval line gives an oval contour, which is not so broadening as the round. The thin face will find the oval, round, or square neck lines best. Sometimes the modified V is good. By modified V I mean a V that is short, so it does not give too long a line, or a V that is broken by a long or oval necklace, or has the point broken by a pin or flower. If you are elderly and are interested in a dress with a square neck be sure you haven't sagging cheek muscles that give you the effect of chops. The square neck line will accentuate this quite decidedly. A drooping hat brim also accentuates any drooping lines.

Bows that are broad, broaden the face, but the softness is usually flattering. If your face is too wide or round to stand the width, have the bow soft and long so it will hang in a perpendicular line, which gives length.

Softening the Lines

I think the high neck lines of today are extremely trying to the average woman—especially if she is over 40. They must be very carefully chosen and adjusted. The lines can be broken and softened by the addition of clips, necklace, flower, or scarf. Scarf lines often add greatly because they are soft and can be becomingly arranged. In some instances you must be careful of their bulk. Always be very careful of their color, because of the close proximity to skin, eyes, and hair.

The close, flat round collar is very difficult to wear, but not so trying as the stiff band around the neck—Chinese or military style. The round collar is best on young girls. If their faces are too round, they will find the collar more flattering not to have it fit too closely and to end in points instead of round corners, with the points toward the center, instead of pointing out.

I think the cowl neck is extremely flattering to the thin person. It fills in the chest and the soft folds are softening to the contour of the face. The lines are round or horizontal which widens the face. Do not have too many folds or the appearance of bulk, or it will bring out any irregularities in the features and accentuate the thinness by contrast of heaviness.

A face which has a severe neck line, especially if the color of the dress is in definite contrast to the face, makes the features and skin much more noticeable. If you want to soften the contrast, add either a soft collar in color not such a definite contrast with the skin, or add a flower or jewelry that will attract to the eyes or natural color of the skin.

Next Wednesday—More on the Face and Its Frame.)

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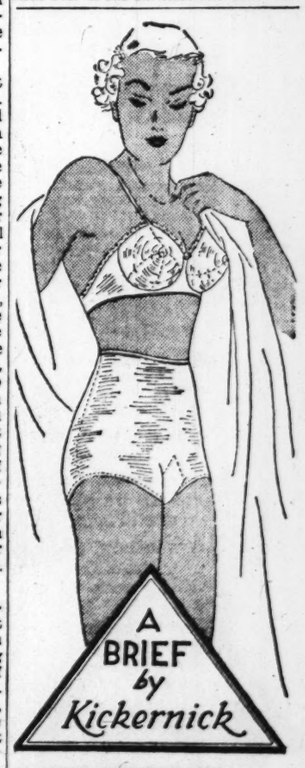

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Hats and the Woman

New York Speaks of Wide Brims and Breton Sailors

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Special from Monitor Bureau
New York

ARE New York milliners in collusion with trunk makers and handbox designers this season, that they are building our hats so stiff and wide that to travel with a variety of them implies copious luggage? But, after all, one does not wear hats for the sake of convenient packing, but to enhance the face, and by this test the current fashions, as shown in this city, leave little to be desired.

The prevailing silhouette (which is emphasized by definite variations) shows a shallow crown built up at the back, usually by means of a bandeau, to a depth which secures for it a firm position on the head; and a brim which tends to tilt forward over the eyes, to hug the hair at the neckline, and which is sure to leave the left side of the head liberally exposed. It may be said that today's hat is designed to cover two-thirds of the head, and to shadow the whole head by a brim.

The most notable exceptions to this silhouette are three types of sailor and three tams. The sailors are called respectively the "Breton," which has a high crown and which rolls up its brim evenly and deeply all the way around; the "saucer," which has a low crown and turns up the mere edge of its brim in an even roll; and the "oblique," which also has a low crown but keeps its brim flat or else turns it down slightly, like a mushroom. These sailors, however, though symmetrically shaped are tilted on the head so as to leave the hair on the left side very much more in evidence than that on the right. The tams also preserve the left exposure and one of them has a very narrow cuff; another is a mere disk tilted on the right side of a long, deep bandeau; the third has a backward movement and is posed on the head almost like a cap, but, again, is cut away at the left.

Millinery Internationalism

The crown and brim incline more or less in all shapes to express themselves as individual units. The crown frequently is developed in a contrasting color and a contrasting fabric. Navy blue and black hats often are given a crisp appearance by white crowns or crowns of petal-pink or yellow. With straw brims are seen crowns of felt, of Rodier fabrics of taffeta—perhaps stitched all over, of lacquered straw—built up, it may be, into ridges resembling curved quills, and crowns of plaid and check silks and cottons.

Certain "current topic" factors have influenced, one is solemnly assured, the shapes of hats. The Chinese motif, for instance, appears in all the coolie designs. This influence has its most extreme expression in a one-piece hat, that is, a hat which is either all crown or all brim, as one may decide. It descends from a rather high point in a pagoda-like line to its termination, but here it flatters the face by a deeply-draped edge. The idea is more generally seen, however, in the funny little pinnacle which tapers off the high crown of the Breton sailor. China speaks to Brittany! This age is certainly one of international approaches even in millinery!

Then there is the "shovel" crown, which, I was informed by a very pretty model, has a direct relation to the prevalence of strikes! But when I asked a taxi driver to explain the allusion, he looked completely bewildered and so did a hotel waiter. However, for the face that is not well-suited by the shallow line, it is a very good crown indeed, for it rises obliquely in a flat plane to a fairly high ridge. Russia has, it is affirmed, contributed the crown that looks like an inverted plate, and this statement I present on faith without having questioned Amtorg. Then there is the Dutch Cap, which really does remind one by the position of the crown on the back of the head and by its brim, flaring into wings below the ears, of the starched linen headdresses which persist, at least on post cards, in Holland. The return of empires, which for a moment this winter was so convincingly presaged by the "tiara line," has suffered a setback. It appears only in little bonnets designed for restaurant dining—when grave plots can be hatched in dulcet whispers! Usually the bonnets are built of black net or lace and often wear black net veils at the back, trailing to the waist. A charming assortment of them is offered by Bonwit Teller, New York.

Ballibuntl, Milan and baku straws are much seen and a straw called linen baku, which certainly resembles the fabric. And just as there are straw fabrics, so also there are fabric straws, the name of which are not important to the layman. Very rough, pebbly straws are in excellent style. La Mode chez Tappé shows a few models of Javanese-woven straw, of which there are fewer than 100 in the United States. Belting is smartly used for entire hat bodies, and Lilly Daché employs a great deal of patent leather. One of her black patent leather models is a Breton sailor and to accompany it she makes a patent leather collar.

Navy blue and black are in the ascendancy. Hats in paler blues and blues with a purplish cast, and also in Chinese red are tentatively displayed, with the feeling that they may either arouse a vogue or fade into oblivion. It is a matter of customer approval. Gray, beige and golden-brown are much seen, particularly in fabric effects, and often are stitched all over. An occasional evening bonnet, made in flowers in two tones, laid on net, is attractive.

Trimmings are small and grouped, except for the omnipresent bands which encircle the crowns at their base. They are usually of grosgrain ribbon and may include as many as three colors. Brown, rose and green-blue were attractively combined on a Bonwit Teller hat, and chartreuse and red on another. Peacock, yellow and plumb presented a striking harmony on a hat by Gladys and Belle.

Pleated Grosgrain

Sometimes grosgrain ribbon is pleated into a ruche effect or it may be laid flat and surmounted by a lace ruche or a wreath of flowers. Daché employs on one model a mosaic band of beads. Quills, feather fancies, cockades, feather and lace rosettes, twin-pins, crossed and sheathed, and small field flowers are the favorite trimmings Charming use is made of spears of wheat. Usually both bands and ornaments offer some interesting combination of colors.

There is a tendency to place flowers at the extreme edge of the brim, sometimes on its under side; but occasionally a row of small flowers is set at the back of the crown or directly in front. In one model Tappé uses three dandelions at the crown's base at the back of a black straw. The vogue for the forward tilt of the brim is sometimes stressed by a triangular trimming, set point down, directly in front. Tappé uses this theme on a reversible beret, a beret that can be worn with the normal front in the back; in this case the triangle is equally expressive of the line which descends at the rear to hug the neck. Facings of soft materials and pastel colors are greatly in vogue and soften the line of the brim against the face. It is a new idea to introduce veils under the brim, so that they hang close to the features.

The ruffled cuffs of gloves are often matched to the trimming of the hats.

Courtesy of Bonwit Teller, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Felt Combined With Milan Straw. The Wheat Spear Is One of the New Trimming Fancies.

Wool-Embroidered Homes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
London

THERE is a movement at the present time to re-introduce wool embroidery into the home. It has come as a direct challenge to the severity of dustless metal furniture. It has come, too, from an increasing desire, in a labor-saving, mechanical and noisy age, to thread the eye of a needle with soft-toned wools, and stitch something.

Possibly the wool urge has always been present with us. Until recently, however, it has been stifled owing to the fact that many of the ladies who drew Berlin wools through coarse canvas in the early years of Queen Victoria's reign produced work that was hardly beautiful, the result being that the stuffy footstools with their cross-stitch tops soon became out-of-date, and the rolls of unusual canvas that lay about in the box-rooms were thrown away.

The wool urge, however, was only lying dormant, and leisure hours spent in company with metal furniture stimulated it to activity, with the result that much time is now being given to the execution of as fine a type of needlecraft as English embroiderers have yet produced.

The desire to stitch canvas has largely found expression in the decoration of the seats, backs and arms of antique chairs, and the tops of tables and stools, and has, in this connection, led to an intensive study of old designs and color harmonies in order that the needlework may be in complete conformity with the period. Thus a design dating from the reign of Queen Anne has been skillfully adapted for the petit point back and seat of a genuine Anne chair, while a still older design, taken from a Charles II cushion and worked in Hungarian stitch, has been used for a chair of the seventeenth century. Chippendale furniture is also being worked in period designs with specially dyed wools and silks, Chippendale table tops being covered, in many cases, with gros and petit point.

The movement in England to beautify the home with hand embroidery has resulted in the reintroduction of pieces of furniture which for many years have been considered old-fashioned. Among these pieces is the pole screen which is again finding its place in the drawing-room embroidered with the coat of arms and crest of the worker's family; the elongated piano stool, reminiscent of the duet-playing days of our grandmothers, and covered with fine petit point; the gilt, or tortoise shell wall mirror, containing a panel or border of embroidery; the "Love-Seat," the enormous, and forbidding eighteenth-century sofa, with its relentless, upright wooden back; and the long, low fender-stool. The four-poster bed lends itself to a remarkable display of needlework, the heavy linen hangings, back panel, bedspread and bolster being covered with floral or heraldic designs in wool.

Many of the "embroidered" rooms contain needlework pictures in which materials other than silks and wools are employed in order to produce the desired impression, a basket of June flowers being executed in appliquéd chiffon and velvet, while the Opening of Parliament is depicted with realistic effect in crêpe-de-chine. Elaborate wall panels are being embroidered in designs adapted, in many cases, from old pictures, and carried out in crewels, or in silk and gold thread, and curtains are worked in designs taken from antique hangings.

Some embroiderers, not content with using the antique as a setting for an adapted design, are striking out on lines of their own, and examples of furniture, specially designed for use in conjunction with modern needlecraft, are being produced.

Fashion Nuggets

Dressmaker materials are combined in hat bodies with felt. For instance, wool, tweed, linen and organdy are thus combined with that stern fabric; and crêpe and piqué are comrades. Sparkle-finished straws chatter of sunlight on the ocean. Feather ribbons, felt feathers, cilcloth, shoestrings and kerchief scarfs are used as band treatments on tailored types, while little bunches of diminutive flowers and generous flower facings are used to convey a feminine appearance.

* * *

Alpaca, which once took the "wrong side" in dressmaking arguments or humbly "shed the dust" in travel coats or masculine dressing jackets, is now a fashionable material. Moreover, with this extended social experience, it is becoming more supple and generally sophisticated.

* * *

Street skirts extend to the mid-calf. Some of the most approved jackets end at the hip.

That Attic Window

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

The top floor flat was everything that could be desired except that one of the rooms had a hideous, tall attic window. Deeply sunk into the sloping wall it seemed to absorb the light before it had a chance of getting in, while the curtains which hung from a rod at the top refused to hide the ugly depth of wall space on either side.

The occupants felt that they ought to be able to overcome the difficulty, but inventive ability seemed lacking and they finally decided to sit back and forget about it.

It was then that a friend appeared on the scene and, looking round with interest, exclaimed, "Lucky things, to have an attic window!"

They thought she was trying to be kind. But not a bit of it. She meant every word she said, and went on to explain that the fact that the window was sunk into a sloping wall could be turned to excellent account.

They accepted her suggestion and immediately set to work to carry out the scheme.

The first thing was to procure three narrow strips of wood on which to hang the curtains. The longest of the three was nailed to the top of the window and the two shorter ones partly across the depth of wall on either side. They next got a strip of wood about 10 inches in depth and long enough to act as a pelmet (like a straight lambrequin, only of wood) across the space from wall to wall. An obliging joiner made a fine scroll along the lower edge and it was then painted a shade to match the existing scheme of decoration. Velvet was chosen for the two curtains which, when hung, fitted perfectly into the space, the fact that they could be drawn onto the side portions of wall overcoming the difficulty the ugly spaces had presented.

The final thrill came when the electrician fitted a row of bulbs across the inner side of the pelmet which threw a brilliant light onto the curtains.

Instead of a hideous attic window the room suddenly became possessed of a charming floodlit alcove.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hat for Town Wear With Sheer or Printed Silk Frocks. Black Hyacinth Straw, Trimmed With a Binding of Yellow Grosgrain Ribbon and Black and White Daisies With Yellow Centers Placed at the Edge of the Brim. A Black and Yellow Daisy Is Used as a Harmonizing Scarf Pin. By La Mode Chez Tappé.

Spaghetti Chop Suey

1 package spaghetti
2 tablespoons butter or bacon drippings
2 medium onions, sliced,
2 carrots, diced,
2 stalks celery
½ green pepper, chopped,
½ pound ground beef
¼ pound cream cheese, grated,
1 small can tomatoes
2 teaspoons salt

Boil spaghetti 10 minutes. Drain. Melt fat in frying pan and brown onions slightly. Add carrots, celery and green peppers. Put in meat and cook slightly, then add spaghetti, cheese, salt and, if desired, small can of mushrooms. Cook very slowly 1 hour.

Mrs. F. W. Case; Indianapolis, Ind.

—From "Kitchenology With Principia Friends" by The Principia Mothers' Club, St. Louis, Mo.

Women's International Club

Women's Organizations

The First in Australia

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING Mr. Herbert Brookes's term as Australian commissioner in New York, Mrs. Brookes became much impressed by the activities and the opportunities for fostering international friendship in International House, New York. Upon her return to Melbourne she interested some of the leading women in the formation of a similar project in Australia. As a result of her suggestion and work the Women's International Club was officially opened in March, 1933, by Her Excellency, Lady Isaacs, wife of the Governor-General of Australia.

The object of the club is to provide a meeting place where residents of Melbourne may meet members of national groups who may be living or visiting in the city, where members of individual groups may meet one another, and where distinguished visitors may be entertained.

An "at home" afternoon is held once a month when opportunity is given to hear talks by international visitors and also by distinguished Australians who have had interesting experiences in other countries.

Lectures and discussions are frequent affairs at the club. Exhibitions of arts and crafts of the various nations are held.

* * *

Some of the activities of the club during the first year have been a reception to the officers of the German ship Kohn, a Chinese exhibition with Chinese women acting as hostesses, and a reception to the Swiss aviator, Carl Nauer.

Club members acted as hostesses to the visiting members of the League of Nations Union Interstate Conference,

Melech Ravitch, the Jewish poet, was entertained, as well as other distinguished visitors from different countries.

There have been exhibitions of Greek arts and crafts. Japanese and Austrian people have arranged exhibitions and dressed in their national costumes.

* * *

At the Austrian exhibition one corner of the clubroom was arranged as a Viennese drawing-room, with furniture and fittings which had been used in Vienna about 100 years ago.

The success of the club during its first year has proved the need of such an organization. Through this opportunity for the interchange of ideas among the people of various nations, and the greater knowledge of their everyday life, and work, bridges have been built that will cross rivers of misunderstanding, and will promote friendship, peace and good will.

Here is a debatable point. When the paper clip moves from its original vocation, that of holding together the pages of a manuscript, to become an ornament for coats, capes and hats, as is now the case, has it advanced its career? Manuscripts versus clothes! What a provocative comparison.

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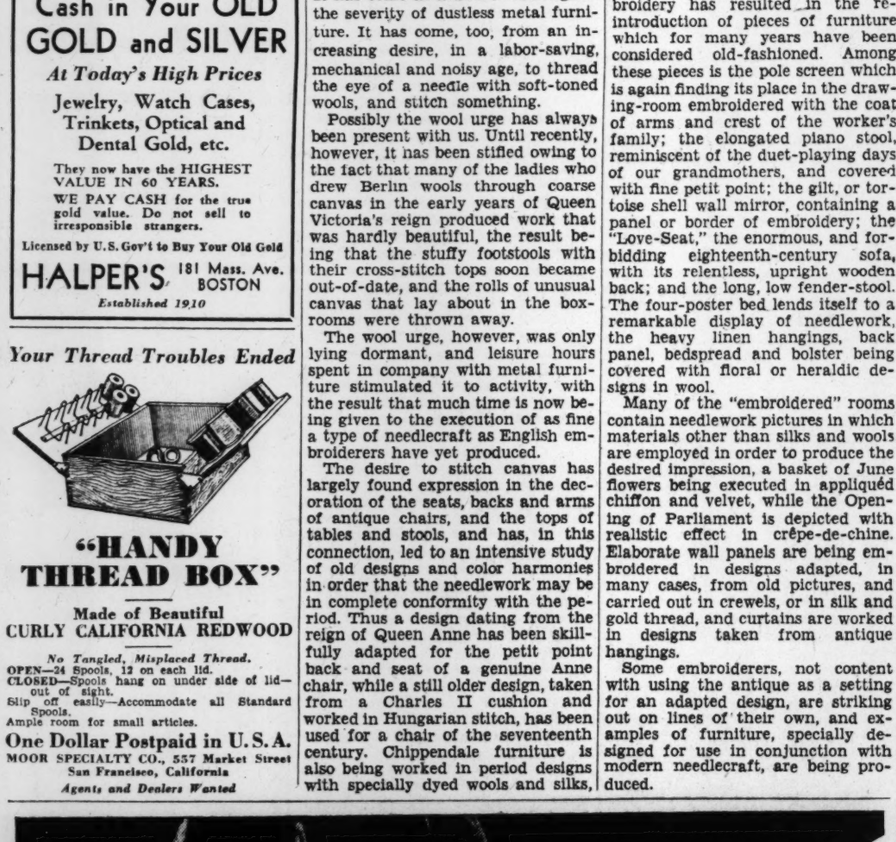

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Coast Baseball Starts—Dunlap Shatters Par—Hagenlacher Leads Billiardists

Hagenlacher Takes Lead In Billiard Play

German Player Defeats Ora C. Morningstar at 18.2 Balkline

International 18.2 Balkline Billiard Standing

	Won	Lost	HR	BG	Total Pts
Eric Hagenlacher	5	1	142	6	2345
Walter Cochran	4	1	158	11	1708
W. F. Hoppe	4	2	114	8	2022
Kinrey Matsuyama	2	4	140	16	1863
Ora C. Morningstar	0	7	137	—	1315

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 4—Eric Hagenlacher of Germany moved into sole possession of first place in the International 18.2 balkline billiard tournament here last night when he defeated Ora C. Morningstar of San Diego, Calif., by the score of 400 to 98. It was the German's fifth victory in six games played.

Hagenlacher turned in the best individual average when he scored the 400 points in six innings, bettering by two the best game record of W. F. Hoppe of New York, set in his contest with Morningstar last week.

Hagenlacher played consistent throughout the six innings, scoring 101 in his half of the initial frame, and adding 114 more in the second. He ended in the sixth inning with an unfinished run of 122, his high effort. The score by innings:

Eric Hagenlacher—101 114 2 54 7 122u—400. High run—122. Innings—6.

O. C. Morningstar—5 1 38 35 0 19—98. High run—38. Innings—6.

Hoppe remained in the running for first-place honors when he triumphed over Kinrey Matsuyama of Japan by the score of 400 to 260 in 16 innings. Hoppe won the lag; but it was not until the sixth inning after a run of 77 that he led by a comfortable margin—173 to 90. At the end of the tenth, aided by his run of 90, his high for the night, Hoppe seemed assured of victory. The Japanese threatened in the thirteenth inning, when he gathered a total of 75 to reach within 94 points of his opponent. He missed the next count on a difficult masse. The score by innings:

W. F. Hoppe—2 50 1 17 26 77 2 3 1 90 2 45 56 3 7—400. High Run—90. Innings—16.

Kinrey Matsuyama—7 29 0 11 0 43 0 1 0 1 13 0 135 15 5—260. High Run—135. Innings—15. Referee—Charles C. Peterson, St. Louis.

Montana Elects Heller

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MISSOULA, Mont.—With the election of A. S. Heller '35, a junior in the department of physical education, to the captaincy of the State University of Montana basketball squad for next year, and with a dinner in honor of the new champions of the State given by the Missoula Rotary Club, the activities of the hoop shooters here have ended for the season. Letters were awarded 10 players. Three graduate, they being A. G. Dahlberg '34, joint captain; W. J. Erickson '34, joint captain, and L. E. Reynolds '34. All came to the State University from Butte Public High School. Lettermen expected to return for another season or more are Heller, J. G. Brown '35, W. C. Hileman '35, H. A. Blastic '36, C. J. Flanagan '36, Naseby Rhinehart '35 and D. L. Hollaway '35.

National Leaguers Get Most Victories In Exhibition Series

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—Clubs carrying the banner of the National League into the annual Grapefruit League competition have piled up a nine-game lead over their rivals from the American League.

The records to date show 31 triumphs for the National League against 22 for the American with 55 more games to be played before the clubs settle down to the serious business of deciding the major league pennant races, starting April 17.

Though there's nothing at stake and the results are far from conclusive proof of anything in particular, National League partisans nevertheless can feel encouraged by the outcome of the first 53 games between the two leagues. Only the Brooklyn Dodgers and the Phillies have failed to get better than an even break in their tussles with American League representatives so far.

The world champion New York Giants, with eight victories, and the Boston Braves, with six, have been the heaviest winners in these interleague contests, but they likewise have lost the most games, six and five, respectively. Chiefly responsible for the American League's failure to keep pace have been the Philadelphia Athletics, Boston Red Sox and Chicago White Sox, who together have dropped 21 decisions to John A. Heydler's representatives.

On percentage, the Pittsburgh Pirates and Chicago Cubs are the leaders. Each has won three games and lost only one in their series with the White Sox, only American League club training on the Pacific coast. The results to date:

Club	Inter-League W.	Inter-League L.	Intra-League W.	Intra-League L.	All Games W.	All Games L.
Pittsburgh (N)	3	1	4	4	11	6
Chicago (N)	3	1	4	4	11	7
St. Louis (N)	4	2	3	4	9	7
St. Louis (A)	3	2	0	0	7	3
Cincinnati (N)	3	2	4	1	11	5
Detroit (A)	3	2	0	3	7	5
New York (N)	8	6	2	4	13	10
New York (A)	5	4	0	0	10	4
Boston (N)	6	5	3	0	10	5
Cleveland (A)	2	2	1	1	10	5
Philadelphia (N)	2	2	3	3	9	7
Brooklyn (N)	2	3	1	4	7	7
Philadelphia (A)	5	8	2	0	7	10
Chicago (A)	2	6	0	0	7	7
Boston (A)	2	7	1	0	6	7
Washington (A)	0	0	1	2	2	3

Coggan Is Leading In H-Y-P-D Chess

H-Y-P-D College Chess League Individual Championship Standing

Player, Class, College	Won	Lost
S. S. Coggan '34, Harvard	2½	½
R. M. Ryder '37, Yale	2½	1½
E. M. Borsodi '34, Yale	1	2
E. T. McCormick '35, Princeton	1	2
E. W. Marchand '36, Harvard	1	2
E. A. Wendling '35S, Yale	0	1

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 4—Five of the representatives of Harvard, Yale and Princeton continued the play for the individual H-Y-P-D Colleges championship between them, yesterday at Marshall Chess Club and when play ended, had completed the play of the second, third and fourth rounds, leaving only the matches of the absentee, and the final round to be completed.

The only player who showed any real skill was Sidney S. Coggan '34, Harvard, who is leading with a total score of two wins and a draw, with Elmer A. Wendling '35, Yale, the absentee, the tailender, with a defeat and three games unplayed.

H-Y-P-D College Chess League Individual Championship—Second Round

R. M. Ryder 37, Yale, and S. S. Coggan '34, Harvard, drew a Queen's Gambit Declined, in 41 moves.

Third Round

R. M. Ryder '37, Yale, defeated E. W. Marchand '36, Harvard, in a Ruy Lopez opening, in 38 moves.

S. S. Coggan '34, Harvard, defeated E. T. McCormick '35, Princeton, in a Queen's Gambit Declined, in 52 moves.

Fourth Round

E. W. Marchand '36, Harvard, defeated E. M. Borsodi '34, Yale, in a Reti opening, in 57 moves.

E. T. McCormick '35, Princeton, defeated R. M. Ryder 37, Yale, in a Ruy Lopez opening, in 60 moves.

College Track Result

Dartmouth 66, North Carolina 60.

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Chicago

Milwaukee Bowlers Take Fourth Place

American Bowling Congress Leaders

Individual

Jerry J. Vidro, Grand Rapids	721
Glenn Evans, Canton	705
Gregg Griffo, Syracuse	702
Frederick Pfeffer, Omaha	695
Fred Leek, Cleveland Heights	694

Doubles

George Rudolph-John Ryan, Waukegan	1321
Lee Foster-Louis Dumar, Highland Park, Mich.	1303
Leroy Tagney-Harry Krebethke, Chicago	1287
Arthur Boehnke-Frederyck Pfeiffer Milwaukee	1285
A. D. Priebe-J. J. Schwartz, St. Paul	1277

All Events

Clyde Wells, Columbus	1959
Fred Weber, Milwaukee	1954
George Davis, Milwaukee	1941
Harry Krebethke, Chicago	1926
John White, Sioux City, Iowa	1926

Five-Man Event

Employers' Mutual, Milwaukee	3032
Held's Funeral Directors, Columbus	3023
Blatz Old Heidelberg, Milwaukee	3014
Schlitz, Milwaukee	2993
Pabst Blue Ribbons, Milwaukee	2986

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., April 4—Three changes occurred among the high 10 leaders as a result of yesterday's bombardment in the American Bowling Congress tournament, now entering its final stages. Arthur Boehnke and Frederyck Pfeiffer, Milwaukee, rolled into fourth place in the two-man event with a total of 1285. Pfieffer compiled a tremendous 7334 count, garnered from games of 212, 248, 274, while his partner was contributing only 173, 191, 187.

Charles Snyder, Kansas City, moved into seventh place in the singles event by virtue of a 697 total. Snyder, a veteran campaigner, scored games of 222, 212, 255.

Ideal Recreations of Buffalo easily topped the out-of-town teams scheduled last night. The New York state bowlers opened with 1003, but fell to 945 and 979 in totaling 2927 for tenth place.

The last of the 1329 teams entered will conclude the team event Sunday night while the doubles and singles schedule will be brought to a close late Monday afternoon.

Polux Reaches Havana

HAVANA, April 4 (AP)—The little Cuban yacht, Dr. Jose Alvarez's 27-foot sloop Polux, sailed into the harbor at 8:40 a. m., today, bringing to an end the fifth St. Petersburg-Havana yacht race, which started off the Florida coast Saturday noon. With the arrival of eight craft yesterday and the Polux this morning, the entire fleet of 15 was safe in Havana Harbor and the crews were enjoying their welcome. The awards will be made Saturday.

Townsend Accepts Post

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 4—George H. Townsend, president of the American Power Boat Association, has accepted the honorary vice-chairmanship of the Lake George (N. Y.) Gold Cup regatta national committee, it was announced here yesterday. Governor Lehman is honorary chairman. The Gold Cup races will be held at Lake George, Aug. 3, 4 and 5. George Reis won the event last year.

Bradman to Change Residence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—There is great jubilation in cricket circles particularly, but among sportsmen generally, at the announcement made by Don Bradman, the famous international batsman, that he will reside in South Australia on his return from England with the Australian eleven, of which he has been appointed vice-captain. Bradman will play with the Kensington district club.

Dunlap's Score Eight Under Par At Pinehurst C. C.

Reaches Quarterfinal in North-South Golf With 7-and-5 Score

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 4—George Terry Dunlap Jr., the United States amateur golf champion, yesterday scored a round of 31-32—63 which broke all existing records, both professional and amateur, for the long, 6553-yard No. 2 course at the Pinehurst Country Club. The 63 score was eight strokes under par.

Dunlap's opponent was Donald Parson of Youngstown, Ohio. He defeated the Ohio player, 7 and 5, in the second round of the thirty-fourth annual United North and South amateur golf championship. Parson shot a 74 and beat Dunlap on two holes. Their best ball was 61.

When the national champion dropped his putt for a par 3 at the eighteenth hole, Parson smilingly remarked that "Dunlap is a pretty fine golfer and probably has a future."

Yesterday's play advanced eight players into the quarterfinal round. They were, besides Dunlap, Halbert J. Blue of Pittsburgh, Robert A. Lester of West Orange, N. J., Arthur Lynch of Mamaroneck, N. Y., Jack B. Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., John Johnson of Lumberton, N. C., R. D. Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., and Dick Wilson of Raleigh, N. C.

Princeton University's baseball and golf player, August F. Kammer Jr. '34 of South Orange, N. J., forced Halbert Blue to play 22 holes before bowing out of the tournament. Blue today faces Dick Wilson, who yesterday won a 6-and-5 victory over Bayard Mitchell of Philadelphia.

Another Princeton golfer, Arthur MacD. Woods '34 of Highland Park, Ill., the Tiger captain, lost out to Jack Reyerson on the nineteenth hole. Ryerson faces Dunlap in the next round. The Dunlap-Parson card, with par figures:

Par, out	4	4	3	4	5	3	5	4	—36	
Dunlap, out	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	—31	
Parson, out	5	4	5	3	4	4	3	5	4—37	
Par, in	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	3	4—35	—71
Dunlap, in	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	2	4—32	—63
Parson, in	5	4	3	5	5	2	5	3	5—37	—74

The summary:

United North and South Amateur Golf Championship—Second Round

Robert A. Lester, West Orange, N. J., defeated J. L. Brumley, Greenville, Tenn., 1 up.

Arthur Lynch, Mamaroneck, N. Y., defeated R. P. Davidson, Washington, 3 and 2.

Jack B. Ryerson, Cooperstown, N. Y., defeated Arthur MacD. Wood, Highland Park, Ill., 1 up (19 holes).

George T. Dunlap Jr., Garden City, L. I., defeated Donald Parson, Youngstown, Ohio, 7 and 5.

Johnny Johnson, Lumberton, N. C., defeated Guthrie Bicknell, Cleveland, 4 and 3.

R. D. Chapman, Greenwich, Conn., defeated T. Arthur Johnston, New Rochelle, N. Y., 5 and 4.

Dick Wilson, Raleigh, N. C., defeated Bayard Mitchell, Philadelphia, 6 and 5.

Halbert J. Blue, Pittsburgh, defeated August F. Kammer Jr., South Orange, N. J., 1 up (22 holes).

Runyan Finishes Winter Golf Tour With Most Honors

CHICAGO, April 4 (AP)—Blazing over the continental trail with a par shelling game that captured six undisputed championships, tied for another and shattered three tournament scoring records, diminutive Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., beat out Horton Smith of Chicago in the struggle for gold in the winter golf tour, which closed Monday.

Runyan, runnerup to Craig Wood of Deal, N. J., last year in money winnings, won $5483 since the winter tour opened last November with the national capital city open, one of his triumphs. Smith, who capped one of golf's finest comebacks with his victory in the Augusta masters' show, won $5231. Willie Macfarlane the Tuckahoe (N. Y.) Scot, finished third with winnings of $3493. Other big money winners and their earnings were Wiffy Cox, Brooklyn, $3039; Denny Shute of Philadelphia, British Open champion, $2787; Johnny Revolta, Milwaukee, $2656; Wood, who recovered his form late in the tour, $2555, and the veteran Macdonald Smith, big winner in the Californias raid, $2406.

A check of past records of the winter tour fails to show anything as sensational as Runyan's record during the season just past. On his victorious jaunt, the master spoon shot of the golfing brigade won the national capital city, Pasadena, St. Petersburg, Belleair, tournament of gardens and Cavalier open championships in addition to tying for the mid-South title. Teamed with Horton Smith, he was second in the international four ball and tied for third in Bobby Jones's big comeback show at Augusta, two shots behind the leader. He established scoring records in the Belleair west coast with a 276, in the tournament of gardens at Charleston, S. C., with a finishing round of 65 shots and a 72-hole total of 273, and in the Cavalier open in which he compiled the sensational rounds of 69—68—66—67 for a record low of 270, undoubtedly the lowest score ever shot in a recognized golf tournament. During those three tournament scoring outbursts, Runyan was under 4s for 216 holes—an average of 68.2 shots a round.

At the finish of the regulation winter tour a year ago, Runyan had won $4336 to Wood's $5780, giving him a total of more than $10,000 for two winters' work and play.

Thompson Leads Black Hawks To Opening Victory

Overtime Needed to Down Detroit in Stanley Cup Hockey

Stanley Cup Final Series

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	1	0	2	1	2
Detroit	0	1	1*	2	0

(Three out of five games.)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 4—Paul Thompson, left winger of the Chicago Black Hawks, produced a 2-to-1 victory for his mates at the expense of Detroit Red Wings, in the first game of the Stanley Cup professional hockey championship final here last night. Thompson backhanded a shot past Wilf Cude, Detroit goalie, after 21m. 10s. of overtime play.

The goal came early in the second extra period. Doc Romnes furnished the pass that started Thompson in from right wing to beat Cude with a high shot into the upper right hand corner of the cage.

A crowd of 13,170 fans saw the Black Hawks earn their victory by dint of superior defensive play and smarter combination despite the fact they were taken into overtime to finally establish their right to the honors.

Lionel Conacher gave the Hawks a one-goal lead late in the first period, and the visitors clung to this slender, but important margin until late in the third, when Lewis tied the score.

The teams will meet here again Thursday night. Last night's victory was the first for Chicago on Detroit ice in 11 straight games. The last Chicago victory here came March 22, 1931. They had been beaten three times in league competition. The summary:

Chicago	Detroit
Thompson, Gottselig, Trudell, Sheppard, lw	rw, Aurie, Marker, Wiseman
Romnes, McFadyen Cook, c	c, Welland, Carrigan, Goodfellow
March, Couture, Goidsworthy, rw	lw, Lewis, Moffatt, Sorrell, Emms
Conacher, Abel, ld	rd, Graham, Young, Williams
Coulter Jenkins, rd	ld, Buswell, Young
Gardiner, g	g, Cude

Score—Chicago 2, Detroit 1. Goals—Conacher, Thompson for Chicago; Lewis for Detroit. Assists—Romnes for Chicago; Aurie, Graham for Detroit. Referees—R. W. Hewitson and J. A. Cleghorn. Time—Three 20m. periods and 21m. 10s. overtime.

Sporting Around the Hub

IN AN attempt to solve the second-base problem brought about by the injury to Rabbit Maranville, Manager Bill McKechnie of the Braves will give Hal Lee a thorough trial at that infield position. Lee is known to major-leaguers as an outfielder, but actually he began his baseball career as a shortstop. In high school and at the University of Mississippi, Lee played the short field, but went to the outfield when he turned professional. McKechnie also added Johnny Goldman to his roster yesterday in case Lee doesn't make good. Goldman was formerly with the Cleveland Indians—a smart fielder, but weak with the stick.

* * *

Eddie Collins arrived back in town yesterday and must have answered a million questions, the most important of which was the condition of Bob Grove's arm. "Lefty" is apparently experiencing some difficulty with his "thrower"; but the Red Sox general manager refuses to consider it serious. "It will work out before the season opens," said Collins yesterday.

* * *

Coach Fred Mitchell of the Harvard baseball team put his charges through another stiff outdoor practice session yesterday afternoon, finishing off with a game. Capt. Ed Loughlin pitched for one side and Paul deGive for the other, and both showed rare form. In fact, from all appearances, Mitchell's only problem is picking out the men who can hit.

* * *

Herb Gallagher of Newton, a three-sports star at Northeastern, may play an outfield position on the Husky nine this season. In 1933 Gallagher was the ace pitcher on Coach Al McCoy's staff; but an abundance of pitching material has caused McCoy to use the Newton youth where his hitting can be utilized to better advantage.

* * *

Thirty candidates reported to Coach John Harmon at Nickerson Field yesterday afternoon, officially opening Boston University's 1934 baseball season. The Terriers' chief problem is pitching, as only one veteran, Jim Connors, has returned. Captain Blakeman, primarily a catcher, may be converted into a boxman because of his strong throwing arm.

* * *

National Hockey League and Stanley Cup history of recent years has upon its scroll of names numerous brothers. Sometimes one and again both members of a family have played in one series. This series between Chicago and Detroit carries two well-known names, Conacher and Thompson. Lionel Conacher of Chicago and brother Charlie of Toronto have taken turns, while Paul Thompson of Chicago and Cecil "Tiny" Thompson have frequented championship play many times between them. Brothers on the same team have fewer chances, like the Cooks of Rangers and the Manthas of Canadiens, breaking into title print only when their own team makes the grade.

* * *

The B. A. A. Marathon entry list is growing daily. Five more runners entered yesterday, bringing the total to 37. Those who sent in their blanks yesterday were: Joseph Klem of Moundsville, W. Va.; Walter Gleason of the Turner Club, Waltham; Frank Allen of Pawtucket; Armas Hook of the Finnish-American A. C., Toronto; and Frank M. Lalla and John Cain of the Millrose A. A., New York. Incidentally, Klem plans to come to Boston by plane, all the way from West Virginia.

* * *

Dr. W. R. Ross of the B. A. A., a well-known sportsman, has donated a trophy which is expected to encourage entries of Massachusetts boys in the long grind. The trophy is a handsome figure of victory perched on a pedestal and will go to the first Bay Stater to cross the finish line.

* * *

Outdoor track work for both Northeastern and B. U. began yesterday, the Huskies reporting at Huntington Field and the Terriers at Nickerson Field.

* * *

The amateur hockey championship of New England will be decided this week-end by a tournament to be held in the Providence Auditorium, Providence, R. I. About 20 teams are entered. The tourney is held under the direction of the A. A. U.

* * *

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology 150-pound crew was presented with a new shell yesterday, Dr. Allan W. Rowe dedicating the craft in the presence of a large gathering.

* * *

The Albemarle Golf Club ourse of 18 holes at Newton is to be split up into a public and private links, nine of the holes being given over to public-links play. Percy Woodward of West Newton is to operate the public links part, with John Sheehan of the Brockton Municipal Golf Club as the club professional.

* * *

The Eastern Yacht Club held its annual spring meeting at the Harvard Club of Boston last night. The question of moving the starting line to inside of Marblehead Harbor for the coming season was discussed, and it was referred to the race committee. This idea was broached by the Corinthian Yacht Club, which has offered the privileges of its piazza to the members of the Eastern on race days. Up to 1927, the starting line had been inside, but that year it was moved to a line off Marblehead rock.

Idaho Votes New Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho—The athlete who is good, but not quite good enough to become a varsity "letter man," will be given an award by the University of Idaho as a result of action taken by the student body. A regular "I" sweater will be given such athletes at the general assembly at which major awards are bestowed, but these sweaters will not have a service stripe on the arm. The new Idaho sweater will be awarded to men who have participated in a major sport for three years without winning a letter.

Two Titles Defended

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 4—Harry F. Wolf and Murray Vernon successfully defended their club championships in squash tennis and squash racquets, respectively, in the final-round matches at the New York Athletic Club last night. Wolf played in both tournaments. He won the squash tennis final from Frank A. Sieverman 3d at 17—14, 15—5, 11—15, 15—10. Vernon turned back Wolf in the final for the squash racquets title at 12—15, 17—14, 18—16, 15—10. The squash racquets final was played first.

Senators Will Return

BILOXI, Miss., April 4 (AP)—It's back to Biloxi for the Washington Senators next spring training season. Clark C. Griffith made the announcement at the city's annual baseball party, where he heard a torch song dedicated to him, with an invitation to come back to Biloxi interpolated. The Senators will pull up training camp stakes today and prepare to meet the Cubs in exhibition games at Chicago Saturday and Sunday.

Cochet and Plaa Win Singles

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 4 (AP)—Henri Cochet and Martin Plaa, upholding the tricolor of France, won singles matches here last night while the United States doubles team of Vinnie Richards and Bruce Barnes scored as the four pro net men exhibited their wares before 1200. Cochet disposed of Richards, 6—1, 6—3. Plaa downed Barnes, 6—4, 9—7. The team of Richards and Barnes beat the French tandem of Cochet and Plaa, 10—6, 6—3.

Hack Wins Swimming Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The new swimming champion of South Australia is a lad of 19, Nevil Hack, who won from the holder of the title, Harry Smitheram, by a touch in a 100-yard race. The time was 59⅘s., or ⅘s. off Hack's state record, and equal to Smitheram's time when he won the state championship last year. Hack was formerly the junior champion of Australia.

Vines Increases Lead

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 4 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. boosted his tennis tour lead over Bill Tilden to two matches again last night, Vines winning, 6—4, 10—8, before a crowd of 2500 in the Coliseum at Ohio's State Fair Grounds. In a preliminary Keith Gledhill beat Dr. Alfred Chapin, 6—4, 6—4. Vines and Gledhill paired in the doubles to defeat Tilden and Chapin, 6—2, 6—3.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Baltimore (I. L.) 6, Philadelphia (A.) 4.
Brooklyn (N.) 9, Boston (A.) 5.
Chicago (A.) 10, Pittsburgh (N.) 2.
Cincinnati (N.) 9, Newark (I. L.) 8.
New York (A.) 18, Atlanta (S. A.) 9.
New York (N.) 3, Cleveland (A.) 1.
Philadelphia (N.) 6 Detroit (A.) 5.
St. Louis (A.) 4, Buffalo (I. L.) 3.

Goldman to Join Braves

ORLANDO, Fla., April 4 (AP)—Sale of Jonah Goldman, Montreal shortstop, to the Boston Braves for an unnamed amount was announced here last night by officials of the International League team. Goldman is expected to join the Braves immediately.

College Golf Result

Virginia 14, Boston College 4.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

And Now the Football Goes Streamline

ANNOUNCEMENT that the short axis circumference of the football has been reduced from 22-22½ to 21¼-21½ is not only being received with interest by followers of the gridiron sport, but it is causing considerable discussion as to just what effect the change will have on the game next fall. That it is going to have quite an effect seems very certain, and the forward pass is, in our opinion, going to be the department of play which will note the most benefit from the change. It is also our opinion that the kicking department of the game is going to be more or less effected. So far as the ball itself is concerned, there will be practically no difference in its appearance, as evidenced by the fact that when one of the new balls was put down among some of the old ones at the Harvard football practice this week, no one noticed any difference until one of the coaches picked it up, and then the ability of his hand to grasp the new ball was quite evident.

Should Result in Longer and More Accurate Passes

There are two ways in which the new ball should help forward passing. One is by making it easier to grip by players with average hands and fingers. In the past it has taken a player with a hand larger than the average or else with longer than average fingers to throw forward passes for distance with any accuracy. With the reduction of an inch in the ball's circumference, it is expected that the average-sized hand can do as well as the abnormal one did with the 1933 ball. If it accomplishes this, the forward passer of the Barry Wood, Benny Friedman, Swede Oberlander, Harry Stuhldreher or Danny Wells type will be commoner in future.

Lesser Resistance Means More Speed and Distance

Another way in which the forward pass should be the gainer is in the distance the ball should cover and the speed with which it travels. Like the streamline car, the wind resistance will be reduced and the ball will gain in velocity as well as distance by virtue of this lessened resistance. This will call for more speed on the part of the receiver of the pass and will probably add to his difficulty in catching and holding the ball.

Smaller Target to Kick but Better Traveler

While it may be a very small matter to call attention to, it seems to us that the reduction in the circumference of the ball is going to mean that the average or below average kicker must be a little more careful in his kicking of the ball if he is to get it away cleanly. When it is away, though, he should, as in the case of the forward pass, get greater speed, distance and fully as good accuracy. Now the football fan can look forward to the 1934 ball, wondering if the new streamline spheroid will do as much for football as the automobile manufacturers are claiming the streamline car will do to automobiling.

* * *

Ruth and a Streamline Baseball

We don't know just what shape it would take or how it could be made, but if it is possible to make a streamline baseball, we will be willing to pay the price of admission to see a pitcher feed one of them to Babe Ruth.

* * *

For Better Sportsmanship

For the second year Harvard and Yale athletic coaches held a get together last Saturday, and it was everything that its promoters could ask for. This year it was held at Cambridge, with the Harvard coaches acting as hosts to their Yale opponents. When meeting on the field of combat, there are probably no more serious rivals than the Crimson and Blue coaches; but they have proved at these two annual meetings that, off the field, they are a fine lot of athletic mentors.

Baseball Starts On The Pacific Coast

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	1	0	1.000
Seattle	1	0	1.000
Hollywood	1	0	1.000
Missions	1	0	1.000
Portland	0	1	.000
San Francisco	0	1	.000
Oakland	0	1	.000
Sacramento	0	1	000

Results April 3

Los Angeles 12, Portland 3.
Seattle 6, San Francisco 4.
Hollywood 15, Oakland 5.
Missions 4, Sacramento 2 (12 innings).

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4 (AP)—With a barrage of base hits, one upset and impressively increased attendances, baseball boomed back into the sports headlines yesterday in opening games of the 1934 Pacific Coast League season.

Total attendance for the four games, all in California, was around 35,000, compared to approximately 24,500 for openers last year.

The underestimated Seattle Indians provided the lone reversal of the day by taking the highly-touted San Francisco Seals into camp with a 6-to-4 victory on the latter's home field. A crowd estimated at 12,000 fans saw the game.

Los Angeles, pennant winner last year, gave Portland a ride greeting by hammering three pitchers for 18 hits and a 12-to-2 victory. The crowd was approximately 8000, compared to 5000 opening day in 1933.

In the biggest batting rampage of the day, Hollywood's stars defeated Oakland in the latter's stronghold, 15 to 5. The stars battered five Oaks moundsmen for 20 hits. The Oakland attendance was around 7500, 1000 more than at last year's opener.

Charles ("Gabby") Street, who piloted the St. Louis Cardinals to a world series and two National League championships, made a winning start as a coast league manager, when his San Francisco Missions defeated Sacramento, 4 to 2, in a 12-inning battle. Some 7500 fans, 1000 more than last year here, turned out.

Killinger Appointed Coach

WEST CHESTER, Penna., April 4 (AP)—Appointment of Glenn Killinger, former Pennsylvania State College football quarterback, as coach at West Chester State Teachers' College was announced yesterday by officials at the institution. Killinger, who has been coach at Moravian College, will begin his duties here next fall. He succeeds Howard A. Westcott, who has been made head steward at the college.

A. A. U. Run at Norwich, Conn.

NORWICH, Conn., April 4 (AP)—The National A. A. U. 15-kilometer championship run will be held here under the joint auspices of the Norwich Elks Recreation Association and Duwell A. A. on Memorial Day, it was announced last night. It will be the second time Norwich has had the championship. Paul Mundy of Philadelphia led a field of nearly 75 athletes to the finish line to win the title last year.

Graham to Help Bo McMillin

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., April 4 (AP)—Ralph Graham, former Kansas State fullback, yesterday was appointed assistant football coach at Indiana University. He will help Indiana's new gridiron mentor, Bo McMillin. Graham will report next summer. His home is at Eldorado, Kan. He was captain at Kansas State last fall.

Delmas Goes to Royals

MONTREAL, April 4 (AP)—The Montreal Royals of the International Baseball League announced today they had obtained Second Baseman Bert Delmas from the Brooklyn Dodgers. Delmas came up to the Dodgers from Richmond late in the season last year.

Wandle Yale Trainer

BATON ROUGE, La., April 4 (AP)—The resignation of Maj. Frank Wandle, Louisiana State University trainer, was presented to the university and accepted this morning to permit him to accept a similar post at Yale University.

College Baseball Results

Bridgewater 3, Delaware 2.
Erskine 2, Presbyterian 1.
Iowa 10, Bradley 8.
Long Island 12, Princeton 7.
Virginia 14, Vermont 0.
Wash. & Lee 5, William & Mary 4.

College Tennis Result

Virginia M. I. 5, Boston College 1.

American Hockey Association

Tulsa 1, St. Louis 0.

Baltimore Quintet Takes Second Place

National Duck Pin B. C. Leaders

Men's Team

Convention Hall, Washington	1840
Recreation All-Stars, Baltimore	1831
Arcade, Washington	1816
Wooster All-Stars, Hartford, Conn.	1800
Balto, Major Rec., Baltimore	1799
Morgan Recreation, Hartford, Conn.	1799

Men's Doubles

Megaw, Washington-Waters, Hartford	789
Cowden-Holst, Washington	770
Pipp-Beach, Hartford, Conn.	754
Krauss-Pricci, Washington	746
A. Held-Joe Work, Baltimore	742

Men's Singles

E. Campbell, Annapolis, Md.	442
R. Phipps, Annapolis, Md.	430
R. Lee, Washington	429
D. Pasternostro, Hartford, Conn.	425
T. Schorer, Hartford, Conn.	415

Men's All-Events

J. Pricci, Washington	1137
Charles Kebert, Hartford	1134
T. Schorer, Hartford, Conn.	1133
H. Furlong, Hartford, Conn.	1121

Women's Team

Young Women's Republican Club, Balt.	1680
Arcade Girls, Baltimore	1646
Recreation Girls, Washington	1583
Schaefer's Girls, Hartford, Conn.	1549
Lexington Girls, Baltimore	1542

Women's Doubles

E. Sando-M. Jensen, Manchester, Conn.	683
K. Heintzenberger-F. Krieg, Baltimore	651
H. Johnson-J. Mackie, Hartford, Conn.	636
L. Bahr-M. Tuckey, Baltimore	631
M. Galloway-H. Spencer, Baltimore	630

Women's Singles

C. Jackmore, Manchester, Conn.	359
F. Krieg, Baltimore	359
G. Nelson, Manchester, Conn.	358
F. Wilson, Manchester, Conn.	346
M. Fitz

The Home Forum

Spanish Village Dance

MARGUERITA at the *fonda* broke the news, ladling into our plates the bread-thick brew of onion-scented soup as she did so. Were the señor and the señora in need of gayety? They were? Bien. Then if, after they had finished their meal of soup, stuffed octopus and melon, they chose to walk to the end of the village to the fine hall, they would find all the gayety they desired. For that night, she intoned with pride, would take place the biggest ball of the winter season.

We made our way by torchlight down the dark street. Thin stripes of light, falling between the shutters, lay on the rough roadway. The mountains hung over the village, gall-dark against the bright star gravel. The torrent rushed under its bridge, raising a curtain of fine spray to drift over the road. And before us in the darkness, bursting, it seemed from a tiny square of light, came the shrill clamour of unsteady music. Other feet followed us down the road, stumbling in the deep pot-holes. The café's door swung open, loosing a block of smoky light laden with talk and laughter. His worship the mayor, magnificently ponderous in black cloak and wide sombrero, stepped out, followed by other notables.

We all descended upon the square of light together, the mayor, Juan Marroig, the owner of the shop, Miguel Alzamora of the *estanco*, Joachim Fernandez of the *fonda*. We were a good and genial company to grace the grand ball of the winter season, the señora speechless with pride in her strong escort.

We arrived at the fine hall. It was of heavy stone, roofed with reeds, mud and tiles. A small hole in the wall, opening directly on to the street, did duty for pay box. We peered through. Immediately a brown face, crowned with a gleam of uncannily smooth hair, appeared. It was Ernesto, son of Catalina, our maid-of-all-work.

"Buenas," grinned Ernesto, *"buenas, señor, buenas, señora."*

"Buenas, Ernesto," we greeted seriously.

And *"Buenas, buenas, buenas,"* chorused the others in the party.

Ernesto was honored that we should come to the dance. No, there would be nothing to pay. Well, since we insisted, it would be one peseta for the señor, for the señora—nothing. But all present would be glad to have us as guests. No? Very well. That would be one peseta, and would we step round to the main door?

* * *

The hall was packed. A row of chairs lined the wall on our right, another the wall on our left. On the right sat young men, very glossy and polished, their shoes strangely yellow, their ties amazingly bright. They talked at the tops of their voices. On the other chairs sat the girls, each with her *dueña*. They chattered and squealed together, also at the tops of their voices, paying no attention whatsoever to the youths opposite; nor to those who strolled to and fro about the center of the stone floor, their overcoats on their shoulders, cloakwise, the sleeves dangling empty behind them. For every man upon a chair, there were two strolling on the floor. We wondered vaguely where anyone would dance, if at all.

The mayor and his friends entered. The babel redoubled. "Qué tal? Qué tal, hombre, qué tal? Qué tal? Miguel qué tal? Joaquin, qué tal?" And back came the answer: "Qué tal? Qué tal?" The din was inconceivable, intensified by the younger villagers who chased one another, screaming, throughout the more dignified ranks of their elders. Mothers dandling tiny babies were there, old women in black shawls dithered and croaked among the girls, old men straight from olive picking, young ones from the neighboring village—one, Alfonso, in an unbelievable purple suit, quite evidently the admired of every girl, the hero of every youth. Here and there he strutted, surrounded by a little cluster of admirers, hanging on his witticisms, which, judging from the guffaws of noisy laughter, were many.

The band struck up. Guitar, banjo, drum, fiddle. Each of its members was recognizable as a familiar village figure. Sancho of the olive mill, Juan of the orange groves, Jaime the builder, Alfredo the loafer and odd-job man. They played with violent abandon and disregard of tempo, their hats on their heads. With unbelievable speed, the right-hand chairs were vacated. A wave of youths swept up and broke against the row of girls. Up they jumped, off they went, leaving the *dueñas* to twiddle their thumbs and guarantee circumspection.

We looked at one another, made to move towards the floor, but it was too late. The señora was swept away by a gallant, barely recognizable as the young man from whose goat we obtained our daily supply of milk, and the señor was left to himself. He danced with Magdalena, sister of Catalina, his maid-of-all-work. Magdalena was superlative and unblushing. She danced with the assurance of La Argentina. Did we, she demanded, dance "el fox" greatly in England? This tune, she stated, was the latest "fox," played as a special tribute to the visiting señor and señora. Abruptly the music stopped. Immediately the girls rushed, giggling to their chairs. No woman in Spain stands upon the dance floor without dancing. At once the encore, at once the renewed invitations of the young men. If any man is dissatisfied with his partner, the break-away before the encore gives him, without discourtesy, the right to abstain from the second half.

* * *

But how tell of each phase of the grand ball which went on until eleven-thirty? We can just select the high lights for memory. His worship, moving like an undisciplined battleship with his arm about our Catalina, Alfonso meeting his Waterloo in flat refusal from a little dark flame of a thing who had not yet learned that to refuse him was not done, Maria, the only blonde in the village, doing what she would with the hearts thrown about her sandaled feet, the señora whirling in a double-time polka with the serious and perspiring Miguel, the señor being snubbed as he had never been snubbed before, even in the West End of London, and the final dance, when all danced with all, and the feet shuffled roughly on the stone floor, and the banjo of Jaime broke a string, and the din was earsplitting in the crescendo of merriment.

These memories alone, and that of the following morning when Catalina, one's partner of the previous night, came soberly to the house with a string bag of vegetables in one hand and a saucepan full of charcoal in the other. "Buenos días, señor. Buenos días, señora." Such are the paradoxes of a Spanish village.

A. GORDON GLOVER.

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Lombard Street, London

IT TAKES exactly two and one-half minutes to walk from one end of Lombard Street to the other, unless you are news hunting; in which case you will be there for hours and then only touch the fringe of things.

Lombard Street is as full of history as any small street can be. The parts that lie hidden are, tantalizingly enough, the ones that attract most; since, beneath the great buildings that now house England's banks, much of the story of the Roman occupation is still waiting to be uncovered.

"Nothing but old bones and bits of broken crockery," said the road-mender who was scratching about with a pick, and seemed to regard as childish the fact that relics were waiting for him beneath his very feet. "If you want to see some of 'em, go to old Bedfords in Bell Yard."

Old Bedfords is an oil shop that has stood on the same site for a couple of hundred years. On its outer wall is fixed a small glass case, filled with "oddments" found a few yards from the spot in a 2000-year-old Roman well—bones and keys, portions of Roman jars and water pots, and other household utensils. These speak of the occupation that existed in the dim remoteness of history, so dim and so remote that the invasion of the Lombard merchants, about the middle of the thirteenth century, seems almost modern by comparison.

Arriving from Genoa, Lucca, Florence and Venice, these Lombard merchants succeeded the Jews as money-lenders and bankers of England; and thus gave to the little strip of road its name. They also gave the money world many commercial terms which still exist, among which was "L. S. D."—Libri, Soldi, Denari.

Up and down Lombard Street curious signs hang above the pavements; a gigantic golden grasshopper, the crest of Sir Thomas Gresham who resided at his place of business here about the middle of the sixteenth century; the "King's Head" with its flowing locks, and the golden "Cat-a-fiddling" which, as early as 1672, was the property of a haberdasher who referred to the sign in this unusual way in his will. There are many "Cat-and-Fiddles"; but, so far as we know, this is the only "Cat-a-fiddling," a left-handed cat, too, holding its bow in the wrong paw, but possessing a fine crop of wire whiskers.

It is impossible to hurry along Lombard Street; for, if the business folk do not impede progress, the little turnings leading from the pavements will. Here is Pope's Head Alley, now much changed, where once existed the "Crown" bookshop which printed for Governor Eaton, of Connecticut, the famous "Blue Laws"; where stood from 1430 to 1756 the historical tavern to which Pepys was wont to resort; and where, on one auspicious occasion, he was "entertained with a venison pasty." On the other side of the street, there stood at one time the first Meeting House for Quakers to be established in London, which was frequently visited by William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, and the linen draper's shop, in Plough Court, in a room above which Alexander Pope was born.

Opposite Plough Court, and approached by a short passage, is the so-called "hidden" church of All Hallows, the authentic history of which goes back to 1053, though the foundations probably stood there as early as the sixth century. During the Christmas week of 1788, John Wesley, then in his eighty-sixth year, preached from the famous pulpit for the benefit of poor London children; and, when putting on his gown in the vestry, recalled an incident that had taken place many years before. "It is about fifty years, Sir," he said to one of the stewards, "since I first preached in this church. I remember it from a particular circumstance. I came without a sermon, and going up the pulpit stairs I hesitated and returned into the vestry under much mental confusion and agitation. A woman who stood by noticed my concern and said: 'Pray Sir, what is the matter?' I replied: 'I have not brought a sermon with me.' Putting her hand on my shoulder, she said: 'Is that all? Cannot you trust God for a sermon?' The question had such an effect upon me, that I ascended the pulpit, preached extempore with great freedom to myself and acceptance to the people, and have never since taken a written sermon into the pulpit."

It has been said that religion, philosophy, literature and commerce are more powerfully represented in Lombard Street, by associations remote and contemporary, than in any other business street in the world.

A Balinese Orchestra

I heard the throb, throb of drums. I heard the trembling, golden overtone of gongs struck in harmony. It was the "gamelan." The men of Den Pasar were playing in their "banjar," their club house, a thatched roof resting upon four corner poles. . . .

Bronze gongs, as tall as a boy, swung between supports of teak-wood carved like buffalo horns curving outward. Smaller gongs, and smaller gongs, swung between their uprights. Gongs like inverted bowls, with a nipple in the middle, sat upon racks. Bronze bars rested upon bamboo sounding chambers. Alto bells hung downward. Double-headed drums lay across the drummers' folded knees.

Upon the ground the musicians formed the side of a twelve-foot square. Dreamy-eyed they sat, and chewed the areca-nut, and played music no one had taught them, music never written down. That day they had worked knee-deep in the mud of the rice fields. That night they had come to their banjar to play the music of their fathers. Boys of ten played beside withered old men of eighty. Occosionally some one tired and went away; immediately some one else took his place. . . .

All was still, save the soft symphony of the tropic rain melting through the palm trees. Their eyes fixed upon the center of the square, the musicians were figures molded in heavy bronze, sitting in a silence that pressed against my eardrums.

The crash of the orchestra shattered the stillness. And in the center of the square was a boy, plumes from the bird of paradise floating from his purple turban, his shirt and scarf green like young grass, his sarong trailing behind him, red, like a cloth of blood with molten gold dropped on it. He crouched upon his knees and his left arm was rigid behind him, his right arm rigid before him, while his right hand, quivering ceaselessly, held a silken fan.

The gamelan is playing. Surely something is wrong. There are only five notes in this octave. The second and the sixth are missing. The octave is not an octave. It is flat. It is sharp. My ears cringe from it. I cry inwardly that the pitch is wrong. The sound lashes my ear. Silently I plead for them to stop. Yet they play on.

There is no passion, no sustained theme; only phrases woven together, and unwoven, and subtly woven together again. This music is Bach. Bach at his organ weaving his intricate fugues. It is not Bach. There is something lacking. There is something added.

They play on, little hammers flying over bars of bronze, little sticks rapping the nipples of the gangsas, drummers fluttering their fingers against double-headed drums. I listen, and there are no gangsas, no trompong, no reyong. I hear only an ensemble. My ears no longer cringe. And the men of Den Pasar play on.—JAMES SAXON CHILDERS, in "From Siam to Suez." (New York: Appleton.)

Hospitality at the White House

The chief object in coming to Washington was to see [Theodore] Roosevelt, both before and after other excursions. The White House is, of course, a palace. Every room and the furniture of every room at the time I first saw it was something to be admired in architecture, design and decoration; and the extreme comfort and aptness of its appointments must have impressed most visitors. But in 1908 it gave me the impression—perhaps a mistaken one—of not offering an excessive amount of accommodation for the President's Staff. It was honored by the allotment of an historical bedroom, the room in which President Lincoln had signed the edict enfranchising over four million slaves in 1865. Greaves had a bedroom at no great distance, and what I thought showed such a sense of hospitality, was that the President, after bursting into my room to greet me and see that I was comfortable, passed along the passage to ascertain the same fact as to my companion. . . .

After the stately dinners (at each of which one met exceedingly interesting people—Governors of States, of West Indian Islands, or the Philippines, heads of Oxford Colleges, ambassadors, inventors, soldiers and sailors) Roosevelt would take me away, when he had bidden his formal farewell at ten-thirty, to some upper room furnished more like a studio, with natural history specimens or examples of modern inventions. . . .

I think I have never spent my time with any man more interesting. He knew the things on which he spoke, yet by no means monopolized the conversation, either at banquets, at cosy meals, or in these retired duologues.

He would lead out the head of Oriel College to discourse on the Latin and the literature of the fifth century after Christ; and then he himself would give a wonderful and arresting account of the Tartar occupation of Russia, between 1200 and 1400 A. D. Or one of his guests might be a German oologist. He would see that he told us enough about rare birds' eggs, without becoming a bore. He would ascertain that the Governor of the Philippines was competent to describe the Negroid population of the jungles, before he gave vent to any opinion which might be detected as inaccurate by the Dutch ethnologist seated next him.

I have never known such a house for universality and detail; for kind and practical anxiety as to my footgear's adaptability to the appalling snow fall which began in the middle of this visit, the suitability of my outfit for the West Indies, or the extent of my worry over Liberian affairs, or lecture engagements.—SIR HARRY H. JOHNSTON, in "The Story of My Life." (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

"In God We Trust"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE establishment and maintenance on earth of peace and prosperity, which is a primary concern of all mankind, necessarily involves an essential spiritual element without which permanent success is unattainable. In the United States of America it is the custom of the Chief Executive to designate annually a day of Thanksgiving, and the proclamation announcing this date always includes some appropriate reference to Almighty God as the source and sender of all good things. Some years ago, when new designs were made for certain American coins, the motto, "In God We Trust," used on earlier coins, was omitted. But even though the people did not trust God as they should, it was thought better to preserve the motto as a perpetual reminder of their duty; and so, upon the insistence of the people, the motto was restored by Act of Congress.

For over half a century Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, has done much to awaken mankind to the need of trusting God more intelligently and completely. It was she who first fully exposed the false belief of life in matter, and who gave to the world the true definition of substance as "that which is eternal and incapable of discord and decay" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 468). So deeply was Mrs. Eddy imbued with the idea of God as the only substance that she refused to admit the reality of any other cause. On a certain occasion, when receiving a group of her followers at Concord, New Hampshire, she quoted four verses from the thirty-seventh Psalm, commencing "Trust in the Lord, and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed. Delight thyself also in the Lord; and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart." These verses she called her "sacred motto"; and she said: "God hath given it to all mankind. It is His coin, His currency; it has His image and superscription" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 170). In the same address her hearers were earnestly exhorted to *"trust in Truth, and have no other trusts."*

The words "image and superscription," as used above, recall that famous incident in the public ministry of Christ Jesus wherein the Pharisees questioned him regarding the legality and necessity of paying tribute to Cæsar, since, according to his teachings, the kingdom belonged to God. The Master immediately detected the insincerity of the questioners and asked to be shown a piece of the tribute money. He then pointed to the image of the head of Cæsar stamped thereon and asked, "Whose is this image and superscription?" When the Pharisees admitted that it was that of the Roman Emperor, Jesus replied, "Render therefore unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's; and unto God the things that are God's."

The world's concept of authority is, of course, something entirely different from that which is represented by God's image and likeness, for the latter is spiritual, while the former is material. Because of this fact the worldly-minded are disinclined to render "unto God the things that are God's;" for that which involves self-sacrifice is the last thing that mortals are inclined to practice. In order to reflect and express the divine nature, as revealed in Christian Science, it is first necessary, therefore, to admit the emptiness of the belief of life in matter, so that the spirit of Love may enter human consciousness, quicken it, and abide there. As the things that are Cæsar's are rendered unto Cæsar, the way is opened for the main objective, which is to render to God the things that are God's.

In the present circumstances of daily life a great loss of faith in material ways and means of gaining health, wealth, and happiness must precede the dawn of the Christ-idea, which is the only true Saviour. Then it is that obedience to the divine demands becomes to us not merely an alternative to our own desires, but the only practical way of solving life's problems correctly. Inasmuch as all that is worth while really flows from God, it should be self-evident that no transaction is complete that fails to include the giving of thanks to Him. As this spiritual idea of religion is understood and practiced consistently, the "sacred motto" will be fulfilled as we obey the admonition, "Trust in the Lord, and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed. Delight thyself also in the Lord; and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

A Morning in Spring

Once long ago I walked through long grass
Wet with the dew of a spring morning.
The grass bent and filled the air with fragrance
Of hours in the sun—
Bent again to the earth.
When I reached the top of the hill
I turned and saw the long furrow in the tall grass,
The deep shadow in the moving grass
Where I had passed,
Singing.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN.

"CONFIAMOS EN DIOS"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL ESTABLECER y preservar la paz y prosperidad sobre la tierra, que es una de las preocupaciones principales de la humanidad entera, requiere sin falta un elemento esencialmente espiritual, sin el cual es imposible alcanzar éxito permanente. En los Estados Unidos de América es la costumbre que el Presidente designe cada año un día para la acción de gracias, y la proclamación oficial que anuncia la fecha de ese día siempre incluye alguna referencia a un Dios Todopoderoso como fuente y proveedor de todo lo que es bueno. Hace algunos años, cuando se hicieron nuevos dibujos para ciertas monedas americanas, el lema CONFIAMOS EN DIOS, que se había usado en monedas de fecha anterior, fué omitido. Pero, aunque era verdad que los hombres no confiaban en Dios como era debido, se consideró mejor preservar el lema como monitor perpetuo de su deber; y así, cediendo a las instancias del pueblo, el lema fué restaurado por un acto del Congreso.

Hace más de medio siglo ahora que la Ciencia Cristiana, descubierta y fundada por Mary Baker Eddy, ha ido contribuyendo mucho a despertar la humanidad a la necesidad de confiar en Dios más inteligente y enteramente. Era Mary Baker Eddy quien por primera vez denunció claramente la creencia errónea de que haya vida en la materia y quien en la página 468 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) dió al mundo la definición verdadera de substancia como "lo que es eterno e incapaz de discordia y descomposición." Mary Baker Eddy estaba imbuída tan profundamente con la idea de que Dios es la única substancia, que rehusó admitir la realidad de cualquier otra causa. En cierta ocasión, recibiendo un grupo de sus discípulos en Concord, en el estado de New Hampshire, citó cuatro versos del psalmo 37, empezando con las palabras: "Confía en Jehová, y obra el bien; habita tranquilo en la tierra, y apaciéntate de la verdad; deléitate también en Jehová, y él te dará las peticiones de tu corazón." Estos versos llamó ella su "lema sagrado", y añadió: "Dios lo ha dado a la humanidad entera. Es Su moneda, Su dinero en circulación; tiene Su imagen y Su inscripción" (THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY [LA PRIMERA IGLESIA DE CRISTO, EL CIENTIFICO, Y MISCELANEA], pág. 170). En la misma plática exhortó encarecidamente a los que la escuchaban a *"confiar en la Verdad sin tener otras esperanzas."*

Las palabras "imagen e inscripción", tal como se usan más arriba, nos recuerdan aquel incidente bien conocido en el ministerio público de Cristo Jesús, cuando los fariseos le interrogaron respecto a la legalidad y necesidad de pagar tributo a César, puesto que, según sus enseñanzas el reino pertenecía a Dios. Pero el Maestro conoció inmediatamente la falta de sinceridad de los que preguntaron, y pidió que le mostrasen una moneda como las que tenían que pagar como tributo. Luego señalando la imagen del busto de César acuñada en ella, preguntó: "¿De quién es esta imagen e inscripción?" Cuando los fariseos admitieron que tanto la una como la otra eran del emperador romano, Jesús les replicó: "Pagad, pues, a César lo que es de César; y a Dios lo que es de Dios."

El concepto que el mundo tiene acerca de lo que es autoridad es desde luego muy distinto del que es representado por la imagen y semejanza de Dios, porque el último es espiritual, mientras que aquel es material. Por esta razón los de mentalidad mundana no están dispuestos a darle "a Dios lo que es de Dios", porque lo que los mortales ofrecen de más mala gana es todo lo que pueda implicar abnegación propia. Para reflejar y expresar, pues, la naturaleza divina, tal como se revela en la Ciencia Cristiana, hace falta primero admitir la nulidad de la creencia de que haya vida en la materia, para que entonces el espíritu de Amor pueda entrar en la conciencia humana, vivificarla y habitar en ella. En la proporción que se paguen a César las cosas que son de César, el camino se abrirá para lo principal, que es dar a Dios las cosas que son de Dios.

En las circunstancias actuales de la vida diaria, hace falta que perdamos la fe en los medios materiales para ganar salud, prosperidad y felicidad, antes que la idea del Cristo, que es el único Salvador verdadero, pueda amanecer en nuestra conciencia. Entonces la obediencia a los mandatos divinos llegará a ser para nosotros no meramente una alternativa de la cual podemos elegir lo que queramos, sino la única manera práctica de resolver los problemas de la vida correctamente. Puesto que todo lo que vale la pena emana realmente de Dios, debiera ser evidente que no hay asunto que sea completo, si no incluye una acción de gracias hacia Él. En la medida que esta idea espiritual de la religión se entienda y se practique con constancia, el "lema sagrado" y sus promesas se cumplirán cuando se obedezcan sus condiciones:

"Confía en Jehová y obra el bien; habita tranquilo en la tierra, y apaciéntate de la verdad; deléitate también en Jehová, y él te dará las peticiones de tu corazón."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Night

O! sapphire is the sky
Above the ebon trees
That fringe the dreaming world
And its dark mysteries.

O! silver are the stars
That prick the field of blue
About the argent moon
That gleams behind the yew.

—JEAN SKIVWRIGHT, in "Errant Heart." (Boston: Bruce Humphries.)

The Glow of Burning Peat

They are burning peat again in the towns of Ireland, yes, even in Dublin. To all who love Irish local color and to all who love fairy tales, this will be good news. Let other places use wood or coal on their hearths; from olden days the Emerald Isle has inherited a more magical fuel.

True, many uphold the drowsy snap and purr, the more conventional comfort, of coal in a grate. But coal has little to tell of except the blackness of long ages in the ground. Peat, on the other hand, is seasoned by the lonely wind and the mist, the passing of sheep, the gleam of the moon on All Hallows Eve, and—so they say in Erin—perhaps by the lightly dancing feet of the Good People in the month when the white hawthorn blooms. Therefore peat is the fuel for fairy lore. No one is more aware of this than Mr. Seumas MacManus. Many of the folk tales which he learned as a boy were told around peat fires in the halls of ancient Ireland, and echoed through the centuries around peat fires in small cottages built of clay and wattles. Whoever has heard Mr. MacManus tell these tales with direct, dramatic plainness, has had brought before him the spell that glows in Ireland's humble yet wonderful fuel.

Among the audiences at the peasants' story-tellings which persisted in remote districts until not so many years ago, there were many who could not read. But if there are any advantages in not being able to read—and, considering the quality of much of the world's print, one might claim that there are—one such advantage is the love of the homely spoken word. In the theatrical glow of the smouldering turf, with flashing eyes and vigorous gestures, the story-teller carried his listeners "beyond the purple hill," into far kingdoms of imagination. And seldom have audiences been more responsive than those circles of listening peasants. They were not surfeited with moving pictures, novels and radios; this was their all of entertainment. Hungrily leaning toward the speaker in order that no word might escape them, they breathlessly followed these ancient stories,

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Financial: Market Quotations

Investors Buy Specialties In Low Price Field

Leading Industrials and Utilities All but Neglected

By Forrest Price

Just what the market meant by shoving up some of the low-priced specialties today and practically ignoring the standard stocks is not understandable.

But up they went.

The market itself mulled around in lazy fashion while new highs for the year were established by such inconspicuous shares as Louisiana Oil, common and preferred, Maytag, Baldwin preferred, American Smelting, American LaFrance, Amerada and Columbia Pictures. Consolidated Oil also was an active feature.

The rails were firm at slightly higher prices. The utilities did not keep pace with the forward movement.

Total sales footed up to about 1,500,000 shares.

Strength of U. S. Governments paid flattering tribute to the proposed new Government financing. At the same time some of the high grade corporate issues moved upward. There were active dealings in Postal Telegraph 5s which made a further advance of a point or so. Slight gains were made by International Telephone and Western Union liens. Alleghany Corp., Erie and Great Northern loans were in demand.

Among the commodities wheat, after an early dip, rallied well. Corn was lowest since Nov. 1. Rubber was slightly better. Cotton held steady

Despite the erratic ups and downs the market has experienced and the many quiet trading periods of the last few weeks undoubtedly sentiment is growing more cheerful.

Factors inspiring an improved tone in the financial markets include the formidable opposition that has developed against the stock exchange control bill and the dissension concerning it in the committee sessions at Washington which is now considering the bill. If the bill goes through at all this session of Congress it is expected it will be in greatly modified form.

Another favorable development is the Government's plan to offer 3¼ per cent bonds in exchange for the $1,000,000,000 Liberty Fourth 4¼s maturing April 15.

It is expected the new Government financing will be entirely successful in view of the low yield on high grade securities.

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—Financial markets were cheerful but chary today, and traders and investors generally showed a disposition to look before leaping.

Stocks, a little livelier than in the preceding session, pointed moderately upward, but specialties continued to draw the largest followings. There was talk of news "just around the corner," although there was nothing definite of an unusually bullish or bearish nature.

Rail shares, including Santa Fe, Union Pacific and N. Y. Central, got up fractionally to about a point. Packing company shares made a good showing with Armour preferred and Wilson A shooting up a point each.

The alcohols and most of the motors were a bit better than even. The utilities were easier, Kennecott, Noranda, Howe Sound and Anaconda improved, but most of the other metals lagged.

Du Pont, American Can, Case, Seaboard Oil and Radio preferred B were about a point higher. U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Chrysler, General Motors, Consolidated Gas and many of the leaders moved narrowly.

Government Bonds Rise

The action of U. S. Government issues was followed with unusual interest during the early bond market trading today, in view of the Treasury's overnight announcement of a long-term issue of Treasury 3¼s for exchange of called Fourth Liberty 4¼s and a small issue of Treasury 3s maturing May 2.

The federal list made a favorable response to the financing operation, as did the general run of corporate classifications.

Liberty Loans sold at gains ranging from 3-32s to 5-32s of a point on the early transactions. Treasury issues ruled unchanged to 8-32s better. Volume showed considerable expansion.

In the industrials division moderately higher prices were paid for Armour & Co. 4½s and National Dairy 5¼s, common.

German loans again were inclined to sell off, but other foreign groups held to a steady range. The Reich, Dawes and Young loans were down a point. Brazil 6½s, Canada 4s and Japan 6½s edged up from a quarter to half a point.

Prices Advanced By General Motors

DETROIT, April 4 (AP)—Leading units of General Motors Corporation joined in the upward movement of automobile prices, with announcements of increases today. The increases, forecast some time ago with the increase in raw materials costs and also in wages in both the steel and automotive industry, followed similar boosts by four other companies last Monday.

Today's increases, effective immediately, are by Pontiac, with a $20 rise on all models; Chevrolet, $25 and $30 on passenger cars and $20 on commercial cars and trucks; Buick $65 to $130 on various types and Cadillac with $100 on La Salle models to $300 on the larger model of Cadillac.

Monday's increases were by the three Chrysler units, Plymouth, Dodge and Chrysler, and the Studebaker Corporation.

Humble Oil Profit

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—Humble Oil & Refining Company and subsidiaries had net profit of $20,847,817 in 1933 after charges, compared with $14,896,613 in 1932.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr. 4	Apr. 3
106	89	7	Abraham & S pf	10	106	106	106		
11⅛	6⅝	..	Adams Express	1200	10	9⅞	10	9¾	
34½	16	1	Adams Millis	4700	34½	33	34⅜	33½	
11⅜	7⅜	..	Addressograph	700	10½	10¼	10⅜	10⅜	
9⅝	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	3700	8¼	7⅞	8¼	7¾	
106¼	93¾	3	Air Reduction	1400	98⅜	97½	97½	98	
2¼	1⅛	..	Airway Elec App	1400	3	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	
23½	19¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3700	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	22¼	
5¼	2⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	3100	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
14⅜	5½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1200	13½	10⅜	12	10	
12½	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	900	10½	10	10½	9	
13½	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	2000	10⅜	9⅜	10⅜		
160¾	144	6	Allied Chem	200	151¾	151¼	151½	151½	
23⅜	16½	..	Allie Chalmers	4000	19⅜	19¼	19½	19⅜	
20½	12¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	300	16	15⅜	15⅝	15½	
7¾	4	..	Amal Leather	100	5	5⅜	5⅝	5½	
52½	41½	2	Amerada	6700	52½	51¼	52¼	51½	
36	25¼	..	Am Agri Chem	1900	28⅜	27⅜	28⅜	27½	
23	14½	..	Am Bank Note	400	19	18½	19	18	
49¾	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	180	47	44½	47		
12¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	50	12⅜	11¾	12¼	12	
64½	48⅝	..	Am Beet Sug pf	440	64½	63	64¾	63	
107	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	107	107	107	107	
107⅜	94½	4	Am Can	1200	101¾	100½	101¼	100¼	
33½	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	700	28⅝	28¾	28½	28½	
56½	38	..	Am Car & F pf	100	48½	48½	48½		
55	46¼	3	Am Chicle	200	54½	54	54	54	
82½	47	..	Am Com Alcohol	1200	50¾	50¼	50¼	50½	
5	2⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	700	3⅜	3⅜	3¾	3⅝	
13⅜	7⅜	..	Am & For Pow	3000	10¼	10	10	10¼	
17½	9⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	12½	12¼	12½	12¼	
22⅝	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	600	19¼	18⅝	18¾		
10	6½	..	Am Ice	1900	9¾	9½	9⅝	9⅝	
45¼	35¼	6	Am Ice pf	100	44½	44½	44½	44	
11	6½	..	Am International	1700	9¼	8⅞	9	8¾	
1⅛	¾	..	Am La France	700	1	1	1¼	1⅛	
8	4	..	Am La Fr pf	20	7½	7½	7½	7¼	
38¾	26¼	..	Am Locomotive	700	34	34	34	34	
74⅜	50	..	Am Loco pf	100	69½	69½	69½	69¼	
9⅜	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	300	7	8¾	8½		
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	2400	25¾	24½	25¼	24	
91	79½	..	Am Metal 6%	200	89	88½	89	..	
34¾	21	1½	Am News	60	31	31	31		
12¼	5½	..	Am Power & Lt	3000	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾	
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	19	19	19	19	
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	22½	22⅛	22½	22	
17⅜	13¾	..	Am Radiator	9000	15¾	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝	
28¼	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	4100	24½	24	24	24⅜	
50	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	48½	48½	48½		
7⅜	3¼	..	Am Seating	400	5	5	5	5	
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	24	24	24	23¾	
51¼	40¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	8000	45½	45	45	45½	
118	100	..	Am Smelt & R pf	700	118	116¾	118	117½	
84½	71¼	..	Am Smelt & S pf	200	84¾	84½	84¾	84¼	
26½	19	..	Am Steel Fdries	600	22	21½	22	21½	
81	68	2	Am Steel F pf	10	70	70	70		
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	300	41	40¾	40¾		
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	54	53	54	53	
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	3000	120½	119½	120½	120¼	
22¾	12¾	h	Am Type F pf	20	21½	21½	21½	20½	
27⅞	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	2700	21	20⅝	20¾	20⅝	
17⅛	11⅜	..	Am Woolen	700	14⅜	14½	14½	14½	
83¾	61⅝	1¼g	Am Woolen pf	400	74	73⅜	74	73½	
4¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	700	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	
14⅞	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	400	14	13½	14	13	
9	5¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
17⅝	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	17000	15⅞	15⅛	15¼	15½	
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	400	21	20¾	21	20¾	
92	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	92	92	92	92	
33	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	700	31¾	31½	31⅝	31½	
112	110	7	Archer Dan pf	10	112	112	112		
88	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	400	85½	85½	85½	85¼	
6⅞	4¾	..	Armour Ill A	9700	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	
3¾	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	4700	3¾	3⅛	3¾	3½	
64⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	7100	64⅜	63	64⅜	63¾	
8⅜	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	400	7	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	
9	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	20	8	8	8	8	
3½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2½	2½	2½	2¼	
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	2700	16⅛	15½	16⅛	15¾	
72¾	54¼	..	Atchison T&SF	4000	57½	56¾	57¼	56¾	
85¼	70½	4.80e	Atchison pf	100	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80¼	
54¼	39	..	Atl Coast Line	700	48	47¾	47⅞	47¾	
35¾	28¼	1	Atl Refining	4900	31⅜	30¾	31½	30¾	
99¼	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	98	98	98	98	
16¼	7½	..	Atlas Tack	400	13	13	13	12½	
57⅜	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	1200	54½	53½	53½	54	
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	1600	14¼	14	14	14	
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	9700	9½	9¼	9¼	9½	

—B—

16	11	..	Baldwin Loco	4900	14¾	14⅜	14½	14⅜	
56¼	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	2400	56¼	55	55⅞	55	
34½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	4000	29⅞	29½	29⅞	29⅝	
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	32	32	32	31⅛	
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	200	43½	43½	43½	43½	
109	95½	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	105	105	105		
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	400	5	5	5	5	
36	16½	..	Barker Bros pf	20	33	33	33	32⅞	
10	7⅝	..	Barnsdall A	3000	8¾	8½	8⅝	8½	
18	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	200	14¾	14¾	14¾		
62½	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	62	62	62	62	
14¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	1900	13⅜	13⅛	13½	13	
23⅞	16¼	..	Bendix Aviation	3000	20	19⅝	19⅞	19¾	
18	11½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	2100	17½	16¾	17¼	16⅞	
33¾	26½	.25b	Best & Co	600	33½	33⅜	33½	33⅜	
49½	34¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	9700	43½	42⅞	43	43	
82	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	700	76⅞	75⅞	76¾	75	
40	27	1b	Bigelow Sanford	60	34½	34¼	34½		
100	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	10	98½	98½	98½	98	
68¾	55	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1900	64	63	63½	63¾	
27½	19½	1.60	Borden	2100	23¾	22¾	23	22¾	
28⅝	20¾	1	Borg Warner	3000	26¼	26	26	26¼	
3	1	h	Botany Mills A pf	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2	
18½	7	.25b	Briggs Mfg	1100	17⅛	16⅞	17	17	
22¼	15	1	Briggs & Strat	300	22½	22	22½	21½	
36¼	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	1400	30½	29¾	29⅞	28⅞	
80⅝	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	500	69½	68¼	68¼	69½	
9¾	6⅝	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¼	
14¼	10	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	11¾	11⅜	11½	11½	
7⅝	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	2100	6¼	5⅞	6¼	6⅜	
37⅜	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	30¼	30¼	30¼		
5⅜	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	1100	4	3⅞	4	4	
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	1300	13½	13	13½	13	
4½	1	..	Burns Bros A cts	100	2	2	2		
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	20	10½	10½	10½	10½	
19⅜	14¾	.40	Burroughs Add	900	16¼	15¾	16⅛	16	
6	3½	h	Bush Term deb	100	5½	5½	5½		
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½	
32¾	21⅞	..	Butterick	200	3½	3½	3½		
32¾	21¾	..	Byers	1100	27¾	27¼	27¼	27½	

—C—

27¼	18¾	.25b	Calif Packing	300	25½	25	25½		
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1	
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	800	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	
15⅞	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅝	
25½	24½	1	Canada Dry	500	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	11600	17¼	17⅛	17¼	17	
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	300	37	37	37	37¾	
86¾	65⅛	..	Case Thresh	1300	73⅝	72	73½	72½	
32⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	2100	32¼	31½	32	31¾	
44⅞	33⅞	..	Celanese Corp	3200	37¾	37	37⅝	37¾	
3⅛	1⅝	..	Celotex vtc	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½	
14⅜	6½	..	h Celotex Co pf	150	14	13¾	13¾		
32½	24	1½	Central Aguirre	400	26⅜	26½	26⅝	26½	
40¾	31¼	..	Cerro de Pasco	20600	37¾	36¾	36¾	37⅞	
7½	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	1600	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	6¾	
32	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	500	32½	29	32½		
16½	11	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	13¾	12¼	12¾		
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1900	43½	42½	43	42⅞	
46⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4200	46¼	45	46¼	45½	
5½	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	600	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	
11⅞	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11¼	
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	800	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞	
13¼	6⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2100	11¼	11	11	11	
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	3800	13⅜	13	13½	13¼	
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	24¼	24¼	24¼	24	
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneud Tool	2600	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	8½	
27¼	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	3300	20⅞	20	20⅝	20⅜	
6¼	2¾	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	700	5½	4¾	5	5½	
8	3⅞	h	Chi RI&P 6%	400	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	7	
9⅝	4⅜	h	Chi RI&P 7%	100	8½	8½	8½	8⅜	
30¾	19¼	1b	Chickasha Ct O	300	28½	28¼	28½		
11⅝	6	..	Childs Company	500	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	
60⅜	49¾	1	Chrysler	32800	55⅞	54¾	55½	55⅜	
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	21½	21¼	21¼		
80	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	79¾	79	79		
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores	700	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
1¼	¾	..	City Stores	700	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
1¼	¾	..	City Stores vtc	200	¾	¾	¾	¾	
5⅜	3¾	..	City Stores A	100	5	5	5		
40½	28	1	Cluett Peabody	300	40	39¾	39¾		
18⅛	9¾	..	Colgate-Palm-P	2200	16⅝	16⅛	16½	16¼	
28⅛	18	..	Collins & Aikman	1200	25¼	24¾	25	25	
92½	79	7	Collins & A pf	20	91	89	91		
8¾	3⅝	.h	Colo Fuel & Ir	500	7	6¾	7	6¾	
32	10½	.h	Colo F&I pf	40	28	26⅞	28		
40⅜	27	..	Colo & Southern	100	38	36	38	35	
19¼	11⅛	.50	Columbia Gas	7600	15½	15⅛	15¼	15½	
76⅛	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	73	73	73	73	
30⅜	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	5200	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞	30	
71	58	2	Columbian Carb	900	69	68½	69	68½	
32½	18⅝	..	Comm Credit	4300	32½	31⅝	32¼	31⅞	
101	91½	6½	Comm Credit pf	20	99	98	99	98	
29	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	70	28	27½	28		
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	170	28¾	28	28¾		
57⅜	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	1900	56½	55	56⅛	55½	
36¾	26	.60	Comm Solvents	12600	29⅝	29½	29½	29¼	
3¾	1¾	..	Comwith & So	9200	2⅝	2½	2½	2½	
44⅞	21½	6	Comwlth &Ed 6pf	700	39⅞	39¼	39¾	38	
10½	7¾	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9	
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	700	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	28½	
17½	10¾	.50b	Consol Film I pf	1300	16¼	15⅝	16	15½	
47¾	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	16800	37⅞	36¾	37¾	37⅝	
92½	82	5	Consol Gas pf	200	87½	87½	87½	87	
4¾	2¼	..	Consol Laundries	100	3	3	3		
14¼	9¾	.25b	Consol Oil	12800	12⅞	12½	12¾	12⅝	
6¾	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	500	5½	5⅜	5½	5⅝	
2⅛	⅞	..	Consol Textile	800	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
10	6⅛	..	Container A	1200	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9⅜	
14½	2⅜	..	Container B	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜	
14⅜	7	..	Cont Baking A	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜		
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
81½	75	2½	Cont Can	1200	79m	76½	79¼	78	
11⅜	7⅛	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	10	10	10	10	
34⅞	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	300	32⅜	32½	32⅜	32	
2⅞	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	1000	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞	
20½	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	16800	20⅜	20	20¼	20¼	
84½	69¼	3	Corn Products	1900	75½	73½	75½	73½	
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	700	7⅝	7	7⅝	7½	
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	900	32¾	32½	32¾	32⅝	
15	8	..	Crosley Radio	300	14½	14	14½	14	
38⅛	28½	..	Crown Cork & S	700	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	
40	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	38½	38½	38½	37¾	
6¼	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerback	2300	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	
38⅜	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	800	32½	32	32¼	32	
3¼	1	..	Cuba Co	200	2½	2¼	2½	2⅜	
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1200	8	7⅝	8	7⅞	
50¾	37	2½	*Cudahy Packing	1100	47	47	47	47	
25¼	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	300	23¾	23¾	23¾	23	
71	43½	1¼g	Curtis Pub pf	900	69¼	68¾	69¼	68½	
5¼	2¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	7200	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½	
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	5100	12¼	11¾	11¾	12	
84	80¼	7	Cushman 7%	100	84	84	84	..	
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	..	

—D—

8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	300	7½	7½	7½	7½	
34½	26½	..	Deere & Co	2100	30¼	29¾	30	29½	
15½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	500	14¼	13⅞	14¼		
73½	53	..	Del & Hudson	1200	65¼	65	65¼	64⅞	
33¾	22½	..	Del Lack & W	3900	28½	28⅛	28¾	28½	
13¼	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	300	11¾	11	11¼	11	
84	63¼	4	Detroit Edison	300	81	80	80	80½	
49½	29	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	500	46½	45	46⅛	45	
28½	23¼	1	Diamond Match	300	24	23⅜	24	23½	
31½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	28¾	28¾	28¾		
40⅝	32	1.25f	Dome Mines	7300	40⅜	39⅝	39¾	40	
23	19	1.20f	Dominion Stores	200	22	22	22	22	
28½	14½	..	Douglas A	3800	25½	25	25½	25⅜	
19	9¼	..	Dresser A	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16½	
11⅜	7½	..	Dresser B	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅛	
23	16¼	1	Duplan Silk	200	20	20	20	20	
103⅞	90⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	4800	99⅛	97¼	98¼	97½	
121	115	6	du Pont deb	100	121	121	121	120¾	
101¼	90	5	Duquesne Li pf	30	101¼	100¼	100¼	..	

—E—

12¾	8¼	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	11	11	11	11	
93¾	79	3	Eastman Kodak	500	89¾	89	89	89	
22¾	13¼	7	Eaton Mfg	900	21	20½	20½	20⅝	
19¼	11¼	..	Eitingon Schild	100	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	18¾	
31⅜	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	8200	29¼	28½	28⅝	29⅛	
..	..	..	Elec Boat	800	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅜	
..	..	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1600	6½	6⅜	6⅝	6¾	
19⅜	5	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1900	7	7	7	7⅛	
19⅜	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	13¼	12¾	13¼	13	
20¼	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	200	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
52	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	300	47½	47	47½	46	
63	51⅜	3	Endicott Johnson	100	56	56	56	..	
136	120	7	Endicott John pf	10	124¾	124¾	124¾	..	
..	4½	..	Engineers Pub S	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½	
23½	11⅜	..	Engineers P S 5pf	500	15	14½	15	..	
10⅝	8⅜	1	Equitable Off Bld	1200	8½	8½	8⅝	..	
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie RR	900	21½	21⅜	21½	21	
28⅜	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	26½	26½	26½	26¾	
14⅜	7¼	.50	Eureka Vacuum	400	13¼	12	12¼	11⅝	
23⅜	9	..	Evans Products	800	20⅝	20½	20⅝	20¾	
10¼	4	..	Exchange Buffet	20	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10	

—F—

28⅛	27	1¾	Hack W pf A	60	28¼	28¼	28¼		
8¼	5	..	Hahn Dept Sto	6300	7⅝	7	7¼	6⅞	
45¼	25¼	..	Hahn D S pf	400	43¼	41	42½		
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	400	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½	
6¾	3¾	..	Hamilton Watch	80	5¼	5¼	5¼	5	
33⅞	23	..	Hamilton W pf	10	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33	
96	84	7	Hanna (MA pf	60	96	95½	96		
24¾	14½	..	Harbison Walker	1400	23½	23

Financial: News and Comment

Treasury Offers Billion at Rate Of 3¼ Per Cent

To Refund 4¼ Liberties —Gives Cash Option— Big Interest Saving Seen

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 4—The big business house of Uncle Sam, Inc., has announced that it will renew one of its mortgages on new and more economical terms. That, in a nutshell, is the meaning of the gigantic financial program just announced by the Treasury Department for converting Fourth Liberty bonds into new loans at lower rates of interest.

Improved business prospects, increasing confidence, a huge cash balance in the Treasury are all factors which have led the Treasury to emulate the example of Great Britain and other European countries in cutting down carrying charges on its huge monetary obligations incurred in the World War.

Benefit From Low Rate

Outside of the astronomical size of the figures involved, the essential purpose of the transaction is as simple as a private mortgage refunded by an individual householder at more favorable rates of interest. When the "mortgage" was incurred, interest rates were high; now they are low, and the Government intends to get the benefit of them. Back in World War days an enthusiastic nation-wide campaign carried through the sale of the Fourth Liberty Loan. The last act of that great financial drama is now to be played. About $1,000,000,000 worth of these "Fourth Liberties" are to be called. The men and women who hold them can either have cash for their bonds or else exchange them for new bonds at a lower rate of interest. The Fourth Liberty bonds paid 4¼ per cent; the new ones will pay 3¼ per cent. Along with the Liberty bonds, the Treasury has extended the same privilege of conversion to holders of some $244,000,000 of 3 per cent Treasury notes which mature May 2.

Saves $10,000,000 a Year

The saving in carrying charges in this one operation, if all, or most, of the Liberty bonds are exchanged, will be $10,000,000 a year—and there are a good, many things that can be done with $10,000,000 a year! Besides this, if the present transaction is a success (and there is general agreement that it will be) further refunding operations are forecast, with additional savings by scaling down interest. Approximately $4,360,000,000 of Fourth Liberty bonds will still remain outstanding after the present operation goes through April 15. A new call may be made shortly.

The present transaction follows an earlier offer of Oct. 12, 1933, when the Treasury made an optional call of about $1,875,000,000 of the Fourth Liberties at somewhat more advantageous terms than the present, but only $872,000,000 of the called bonds were turned in for exchange, the holders of the balance deciding to wait developments.

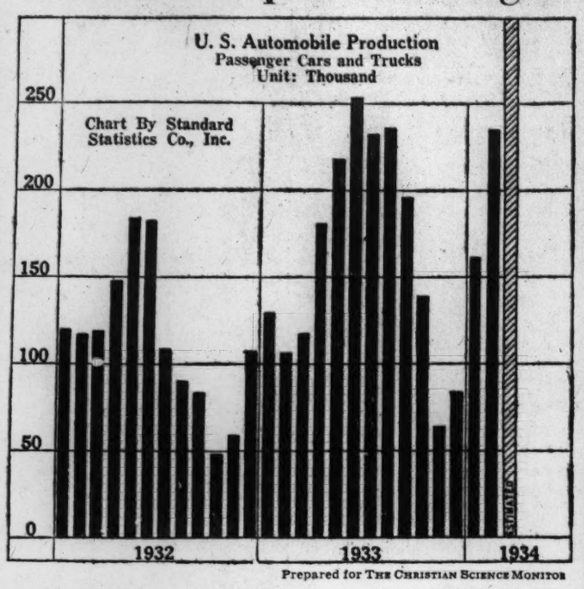
The proposed new bonds will mature in 12 years and be callable in 10 years. At the Treasury it is confidently believed that most of the present bondholders will prefer to take the new bonds rather than cash. Few holders of long-term bonds are supposed to want cash. The issue offered yesterday is confined exclusively to exchange subscriptions. No new cash subscriptions will be received.

Treasury Position Liquid

One unusual part of the situation is the remarkably liquid position of the Treasury at present. The Treasury is overflowing with ready money. It is able to pay out cash to any holder of a long-term obligation who decides to ask for it. A huge sum of $2,800,000,000 has been realized in "gold profit" from the devaluation of the dollar. This has been segregated in a trust fund.

The total balance in the Treasury as of the end of March was $4,817,000,000. Revenues are increasing, and at the same time, the Administration is finding difficulty to spend its money in emergency measures as fast as it had expected. Instead of an estimated deficit of $7,000,000,000, the figure is likely to be around $5,000,000,000 or less. Proposed expenditures not completed this fiscal year will be transferred to the next, Treasury officials have indicated.

March Automobile Output Almost Triples 1933 Figure



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUTOMOBILE output for March is estimated by the Standard Statistics Company at 300,000 units, almost three times the figure for March, 1933.

Production for the entire 12 months of 1934 is likely to run 35 per cent above 1933.

Stockholders Would Like to Know Where $70,000,000 Has Gone

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—Charges of a $70,000,000 bankers' "steal" by the process of a forced receivership were referred to the Senate's special bankruptcy committee yesterday and followed by a statement from its chairman that lack of funds prevented a full investigation.

The allegations were made before the Senate Banking Committee by Edward L. Backus, former president of the Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co., and were directed at the Chase National Bank and the First National Bank of Boston.

The "trail of evil," he said, also ran through the International Paper & Power Co., Halsey Stuart & Co., and Bond & Goodwin. In addition, he asserted, Federal Judge Molyneaux at Minneapolis "signed on the dotted line."

His story briefly was that after pledging financial support to the Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co. the bankers told him the "only solution" was a recievership. The company, he contended, was solvent, but said that "under duress" he agreed and was named receiver.

Later, he continued, he was forced to resign as receiver and was succeeded by R. H. M. Robinson and C. T. Jaffray, under whose management, he said, there had been a "most deplorable campaign of mismanagement, extravagance, waste and sacrifice of cash and other assets," resulting in losses of $12,000,000. The objective of the bankers, Mr. Backus asserted, was to acquire the company for $5,000,000, whereas under normal conditions its value was estimated conservatively at $75,000,000.

Spanish Exchange Bureau Holding Up Foreign Payments

MADRID, April 4 (AP)—The Spanish Government exchange control bureau issued orders today holding up foreign exchange payments.

Bankers asserted they held a potential danger to Spanish credit in foreign countries and possibly would affect exportation to Spain.

The bureau informed banks that immediate payments in foreign money are henceforth prohibited and persons making such requests must wait their turn.

Banks and Spanish importers may meet foreign demands by provisional payments in pesetas at the day's rate for foreign currencies, withholding an adequate reserve, estimated at around 10 per cent, to protect banks from possible flucuations in exchange between the time the exchange is requested and is authorized officially.

The ruling affects foreign exporters who have credit and demand note rights with Spanish clients for specific dates. Henceforth payments will probably be impossible on these dates, as the Spaniards must wait their turn for foreign money.

Bankers and importers were said to be protesting the ruling energetically.

It was reported the bureau's action was taken in an effort to control and stabilize the exchange by attempting to eliminate fluctuations through heavy demand on certain days, which forces down the peseta's value.

New York Floats $50,000,000 Issue At Lowest Rate

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 4—New York State has floated an issue of $50,000,000 worth of long-term bonds and an interest rate of 2.887 per cent, the lowest in its history, it became known today.

Of the total amount of the issue, $30,000,000 will be used for unemployment relief, $8,000,000 for emergency construction, $4,000,000 for general improvements and $8,000,000 for grade crossing elimination. The previous record low interest cost paid by the State on long-term issues was made on June 29, 1933, when the State borrowed $26,595,000 at a cost of 2.936 per cent.

The present issue represents the largest piece of long-term financing done by the Empire State since 1914, when $51,000,000 worth of bonds was marketed.

The syndicate to whom the issue was awarded yesterday is composed of the City Company of New York, the First National Bank, the Bankers' Trust Company, the Guaranty Company of New York, Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co. and the First of Boston Corporation.

Voluntary Bankruptcy For Franklin Motor Company

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 4 (AP)—Voluntary bankruptcy was written across the books of the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Co., makers of the Franklin automobile, today, after nearly 32 years of operation. The petition, entered in Federal Court at Utica, carried with it no statement of liabilities or assets.

At Syracuse, a few hours later, Judge Frederick H. Bryant in Federal Court named Giles H. Stillwell receiver.

Seven banks listed as creditors, along with nine Syracuse individuals, were:

Chase National Bank of New York and the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago; the Merchants National Bank of Boston, Mass.; the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., of New York; the Guardian Trust Co., of Cleveland; the Plainfield Trust Co., of Plainfield, N. J., and the First National Bank of Philadelphia.

Western Maryland Ry. Restores 5 P. C. Pay Cut

BALTIMORE, Md., April 4 (AP)—The Western Maryland Railway Company announces the restoration of a 5 per cent pay cut made in April, 1932, for certain of its employees and full time for members of its clerical staff.

Cuts varying from 5 to 29 per cent had been made because of the depression, the announcement of the railway stated.

Mixed Reception Accorded British £150,000,000 Loan

Some Laud, Others Deprecate Issue—Yield Less Than U. S. Offering

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 4—The issue here today of a Government 3 per cent long-term funding loan of £150,000,000 sterling has had a mixed reception.

It is noted that the borrowing, which is expected to repay the 105,000,000 in 4 per cent Treasury bonds which the Government recently stated it would retire this month, yields 3.08 to the callable date in 1959, or somewhat less than yesterday's United States Treasury offering of 10- to 12-year 3¼s at par.

Orthodox London financiers welcome the loan, alike as new proof of Britain's rising credit and as a move to reduce short-term indebtedness which was the chief cause of Treasury difficulties in the 1931 crisis. Some British economists, on the other hand, see in the loan an element of danger as being likely to retard the much needed restoration of sterling's preslump commodity value.

The policy of the loan, these authorities say, runs exactly counter to the weighty arguments in today's review by the Midland Bank, the biggest of Britain's five chief banking institutions. The Midland declares that expansion of the monetary supply is essential to British business recovery. It therefore attaches the greatest importance to increasing rather than diminishing the available supply of short-term securities.

"This," Midland adds, "is what renders so patently undesirable any new attempt by the Treasury at a permanent funding of any further part of the floating debt. Any temptation in the form of cheap borrowing rates to take that course should be rigidly resisted."

The Midland Bank's attitude receives strong support from a memorandum issued today by 10 leading members of the London Chamber of Commerce, including Sir Geoffrey Clarke, chairman of the council of that influential body. This memorandum demands a parliamentary inquiry to insure that the "correct number of money tokens shall be available to consumers to enable them to enjoy output of production."

While the use made of the British Government's new-found ability to raise long-term money at what amounts to 3 1-16 per cent is thus strongly objected to, nevertheless the fact that such ability has been won is universally regarded as adding impressiveness to other evidence of the recent improvement in Britain's economic position.

Not only, for example, has the British official financial year ended with a considerable surplus, but today the announcement is made that unemployment is down by 116,332 to 2,201,577, being the lowest point reached since October, 1930. Clyde Shipbuilding Yards also are decked with bunting in honor of the resumption of work yesterday, after 27 months of intermission, upon the giant Cunard liner 534, an undertaking to which part of the government loan now being raised is to be devoted.

Power Output Has Best Week Since December of 1931

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 4—Electric light production for the week ended Saturday, March 31, reached the highest total since the week of Dec. 19, 1931. Total output for the week totaled 1,665,650,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 7,261,000 from the preceding week and a gain of 18.8 per cent from that produced in the corresponding week of 1933, according to a report released today by the Edison Electric Institute.

The gain for the week was 1.2 per cent above that shown in the week ended March 24. Officials at the Institute pointed out that this is the "spring-like season and there is no exact seasonal trend." In other words, production may show a slight upturn or down trend with little significance.

The central industrial area continued to maintain about a 27 per cent increase in production over the like period a year ago.

Other sections of the country maintained about the same rates of gain, except in the southern states and Rocky Mountain regions, where increases over the gains of the week before were 5.1 and 3.7 per cent respectively.

Cuba to Use U. S. Loan For Economic Rehabilitation

HAVANA, Cuba, April 4 (AP)—The silver coinage loan recently arranged through the Cuban Export-Import Bank of Washington was earmarked for three purposes as measures for economic rehabilitation.

Joaquin Martinez Saenz, Finance Secretary, who negotiated the $4,000,000 loan to be coined into 10,000,000 pesos, announced that between 300,000 and 500,000 pesos of each monthly installment of 2,000,000 would finance public works to follow the sugar grinding season.

A similar sum will be used to secure land tracts for distribution to small farmers.

The balance will be applied to liquidating salary arrears of public employees.

Mexico Ships 10 Tons Of Silver to New York

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, April 4 (AP)—Ten tons of silver bars were shipped Friday aboard the steamer Orizaba, destined for New York.

The World's Business

Labor Under the NRA—II

AN ARTICLE of mine on this subject several months ago led one or two correspondents to take me to task for my blanket criticism of the company union. Perhaps my critics are justified in saying that I ought to differentiate. There are good, bad and indifferent company unions. The point I was trying to make is that the company union is just as ill-equipped as the craft union as a *norm* in the new industrial organization. In a bulletin published this week, the National Industrial Conference Board, an employers' organization, seems to share my view. It says:

> A rational and objective view of the situation is that neither form of labor organization for collective bargaining, the organized labor union or plans of employee representation, is perfect. Both have strong features and both have weaknesses.

But, as a correspondent says, we have got to start *somewhere* in the quest for industrial unionism. A company union properly organized by the workers is a start. It is a step to the industrial union. I agree. Take the company union in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. This might be duplicated in the other units of the steel industry. Then the community of interest of all workers in the industry could be recognized and made effective by a consolidation of such company unions into a vertical or industrial union. There is a great deal to be said for the Fabian way—the "inevitability of gradualness." It may be that in this as in other respects the President is a Fabian. In the automobile settlement he has given just the same privileges to the new company unions as to the A. F. of L. unions. They must fight it out among themselves for the suffrages of the workers.

* * *

There are, of course, many vertical or industrial unions already in existence. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union is one of the best examples. It owes a great deal to Sidney Hillman and Leo Wolman. Dr. Wolman is now the neutral chairman of the new arbitration board set up in the automobile industry as part of the settlement. He once told me that his union knew the problems of every employer as intimately as the employers did himself. It was his job, explained Dr. Wolman, as director of research for the union, to keep abreast of the details of all the businesses that employed union members. The object of the union was to keep a plant open. To this end the union had actually gone to the help of an employer when bankers failed to extend accommodation. Such coöperation must be developed if the overhanging threat of labor trouble is not to break out again.

* * *

In the last analysis, the development of industry-consciousness by the workers depends upon the future administration of the NRA. If the NRA allows industry to run itself—to become what Norman Thomas calls a Fascistic straitjacket—then labor will be as suspicious of both industry and the NRA as it is now. If the NRA guards the public interest jealously, then labor might be conciliated. I do not mean to assume that industry itself cannot be trusted to think of the public interest. That would be an unworthy suspicion. Last week-end I spent with a Providence industrialist who told me of the new attitude toward profits which seemed to be growing up in his industry as a result of the NRA. "Some day," he said, "we shall be individually developed enough to be satisfied with a fair profit. In our industry this necessity is coming to be more and more recognized, and you would be amazed at the number of industrial operators who now trace all our troubles to the greed for profits. We used to call the 20's a period of profitless prosperity, you remember. In point of fact, we were turning over profits hand over fist, which we put back into plant, either through individual building or through the stock market. A lot of us now feel that this was not only economically wrong, but socially wrong." But even my industrialist friend saw that the Government had a definite place in the NRA scheme of things to see that monopoly, price fixing, price gouging, or profiteering, did not throw up weeds in the NRA garden pending the flowering of this new attitude.

* * *

If industrial consciousness does not develop among the workers, then class consciousness will. The United States has hitherto been free from class consciousness. A country of free pioneers, it had room enough and to spare. Opportunity to climb to the top in business knocked at every door. It joined the universal desire to climb. Even in agriculture there was no such thing as settling down. Times have changed. The frontier has been won. The farmer can no longer leave exhausted and encumbered land and push on to newer lands. He has to stay with his soil and debts and make the best of both. As for the urbanites in the East, the only call to "Go West, young man," is likely to be, as Stuart Chase once put it, to carry a spear in Hollywood. Another sign of the settling-down process is that the tide of immigration has been turning back to Europe. This means that the lowlier occupations can no longer be filled by recent arrivals as the more experienced move up the economic stepladder. So for the first time the economic problem of the United States has become European. It calls for social as well as economic changes. Pioneer restlessness has to give place to social stability. Agriculture must be regarded as a way of life as well as the way to a living. People will have to be less "divinely discontented" with their jobs. In old Europe a plumber is such because his father was a plumber. His ambition may be limited to being a good plumber. In the United States a plumber will most probably be consumed with aspirations to be anything up to President of the United States. Even business men won't stay put. On a transatlantic voyage I once entered into conversation with a leading American business man who had been appointed to an important advisory position by the League of Nations. He had been in half a dozen businesses. "When a business gave signs of having passed its zenith, I simply switched," he said. "My European colleagues who inherited their businesses—and have probably been battling with them ever since—are amazed. But it is easily understandable when you think of American opportunities." The new settling-down carries with it the danger of the type of class consciousness familiar in Europe. Trotzky 10 years ago foretold that it would spread to the United States within a generation. Industrial unionism on a proper basis of copartnership with industry would be the best insurance against it.

H. B. E.

Drop in Reichsbank Reserves for Week

BERLIN, April 4 (AP)—A Reichsbank report shows it had suffered a decline during the last week of March of 10,000,000 marks (about $4,000,000) in gold and foreign currency reserves.

The currency coverage is now reduced to 245,000,000 marks ($98,000,000), compared with 426,000,000 marks at the end of 1933 and 835,000,000 marks a year ago.

On the other hand, the present bank note circulation of 3,674,000,000 marks ($1,470,000,000) represents an increase of 150,000,000 marks compared with the figures of a year ago and a 381,000,000-mark increase compared with the previous week in March of this year.

During the last three months the Reichsbank's bank note coverage dropped from 10.9 to 6.7 per cent, indicating the urgency of drastic measures to halt the depletion of the reserves, according to the view taken in some quarters.

Smelting May Pay Off Senior Dividend Accruals

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—Francis H. Brownell, chairman of the American Smelting & Refining Co., said at the annual stockholders' meeting that the company's net income for January and February was at the annual rate of $1.80 a share on the common stock after all charges.

If business continues at its present pace, he asserted, it is probable the company will pay off all dividend accumulations on the first preferred stock, now amounting to $8 a share, and will begin before the year-end to pay accruals on the second preferred.

Mr. Brownell said he believed that as a result of the proposed copper code the price of the red metal would advance. Present cash costs of producing companies, he asserted, exceed 8½ cents a pound, compared with the current market price of 8 cents.

Pennsylvania to Cut Public Utility Rates

HARRISBURG, Penna., April 4 (AP)—The Public Service Commission yesterday called for revision of all utility rate structures in Pennsylvania to effect a return of not more than 6 per cent on property value.

Heretofore, the present fair return allowed has been 7 per cent. The commission's ruling affects every public service company under its jurisdiction.

In a resolution unanimously adopted, the commission stated: "So long as present economic conditions of the country exist this commission believes that an annual rate of return of 6 per cent to public service companies in its jurisdiction is a fair and reasonable return on the value of the property used and useful in the rendition of the service to the public."

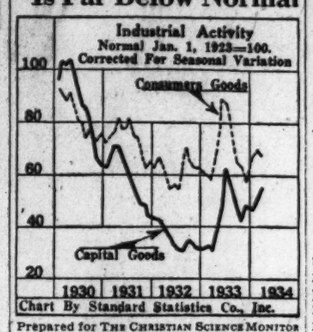
Closed Maine Banks Given Settlement Offer

AUGUSTA, Me., April 4 (AP)—Offers which would bring somewhere between $600,000 and $900,000 to a number of closed Maine banks, all members of the once powerful Financial Institutions, Inc., group, were unopposed at a hearing before Associate Supreme Court Justices James H. Hudson and Sidney St. Felix Thaxter.

Financial Institutions, Inc., organized by Walter S. Wyman of Augusta and Guy P. Gannett of Portland, controlled 12 banks—including the Fidelity Trust Company—with 26 branches at the time of the bank holiday. Ten of the institutions are in the hands of conservators, while the other two divorced themselves from the chain.

The offers of settlement made in answer to a bill in equity seeking to collect $3,500,000 were: Mr. Wyman $327,000; Mr. Gannett $300,000 and Mr. Spaulding S. Bisbee of Portland, $10,000 and his own and his wife's dower interests in his Cumberland Foreside home which he said cost him $250,000.

Capital Goods Activity Is Far Below Normal



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALTHOUGH production in capital goods industries has shown the greater relative expansion since the depression low point, both output and employment are far below so-called normal.

For this reason, Administration policies during early future months will be especially directed toward stimulating recovery in basic materials.

Waiting Attitude Still Prevailing In Wool Market

The wool market has entered upon a period of watchful waiting.

Demand for wool from the manufacturers at the present time is moderate, the manufacturers evidently being well covered against their present contract requirements, with the new heavyweight season hardly begun, and repeat orders for the lightweight season not yet having developed in any large way.

Meanwhile, the trade is awaiting developments in the new clip of domestic wool. With the primary markets practically at the end of the season in the southern hemisphere, whence the bulk of the foreign wool is imported to the United States, there is a disposition all the more to turn to the new domestic clip.

At the present moment there is more or less of a deadlock between dealers and growers concerning the price at which the new clip should move. Growers are inclined to hold out for prices rather above the parity of the Boston market.

Here and there in the Far West there have been purchases of fine and fine medium wools around 30 to 31 cents to the growers which mean a clean cost, landed in Boston, of 83@85 cents, and it is declared to be next to impossible to procure that price for such wools here at the present time.

The first sealed-bid sale of the season will be held tomorrow in Texas, and although the offering is not a large one, it is sufficient to afford an idea of what wool is considered worth in Texas this season. It would not be surprising, however, if in the present temper of the market, all bids were to be rejected by the growers as too low.

The transatlantic markets are rather slow at the moment. The embargoes which have been put on the entrance of commodities, including wool, by Germany have not had a good effect upon the markets of the other European countries. An immediate effect was to have the London Colonial sales—third series—which were to have commenced April 24 postponed until May 1.

The effect upon our own domestic wool market of this act of Germany has been negligible, of course, although indirectly and psychologically it is not helpful, since it is just another straw in the wind blowing in the wrong direction.

U. S. Dollar Lower At $5.17¼ to Pound

LONDON, April 4 (AP)—The United States dollar depreciated ¼ cent in relation to the pound today, closing at $5.17¼ to the pound after touching $5.19½, the cheapest rate since November.

Further selling from America in small parcels to be exchanged into British pounds owing to the financial situation here was responsible for the dollar's weak opening at $5.18¼.

There was no real demand to absorb the offerings until afternoon, when good covering orders brought the rate steadily back to within ¼ cent of yesterday's close.

Gold currencies eased in relation to the pound, the French franc touching 78.56 before it closed at 78.44 as compared with yesterday's close of 78.40 to the pound.

Gold declined 11 pence to sell at a price of 134 shillings, 3 pence ($34.79) a fine ounce, at which the usual buyers obtained the available offerings valued at £460,000 ($2,383,950).

PARIS, April 4 (AP)—The United States dollar declined 4 centimes on the foreign exchange market today, closing at 15.1525 francs (6.585 cents to the franc) as compared with yesterday's close of 15.1925 francs (6.583 cents).

The dollar opened at 15.12 francs (6.613 cents). The sharp fall was a result of American demand for British pounds induced by the British budget surplus.

BERLIN, April 4 (AP)—The United States dollar sold today at 2.503 marks (39.95 cents to the mark) as compared with yesterday's quotation of 2.513 marks (39.79 cents).

Panama Canal Traffic Rises Sharply in March

PANAMA CITY, Pan., April 4 (AP)—Panama Canal traffic continues to show an increase, according to March figures just released here.

Commercial transits for the month were the greatest since October, 1929, while tolls were the largest since October, 1930.

Compared with March, 1933, last month's traffic was up 34.8 per cent in transits and 32.7 per cent in tolls.

Reports From All Parts of Canada Denote Recovery

Wages and Employment Up—Exports Rise—Increase in New Business

TORONTO, April 4 (AP)—Canada today saw definite signs of industrial recovery in business news from all parts of the country. Reports told of increased wages, increased employment, greater harbor activity and new business for industrial plants.

The Dominion Steel & Coal Company at Sydney, N. S., announced it had received orders to manufacture 24,000 tons of soft steel products for export to the United Kingdom and New Zealand. The company said the order represented new business. It reported its working force at 2200, the largest in recent years.

Port workers at Louisburg, N. S., were busy loading 7200 tons of steel products aboard the freighter Grey County, clearing soon for Britain. Steel shipped from the port since the start of the year has reached 32,000 tons.

Harbor Activity Rises

At Halifax Chairman H. L. Hetherington of the Harbor Commission said tonnage of cargo handled at the port set an all-time record for the month of March. The commission estimated the tonnage, 285,432, was 98 per cent greater than that of March, 1933. Mr. Hetherington said, "Our facilities have been taxed to the limit."

Canadian Business, official publication of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, outlines a few improvements in general business. The index of industrial production, it says, rose from 60.9 in February, 1933, to 86.8 in January, 1934. Total mineral production rose to 120.6 in January this year, compared with 91.8 in the like month last year. Automobile production in the first month of 1934 was double that of January, 1933.

Lumbering industry is feeling the stimulus of improved conditions and this will be reflected in expanding sawmill operations.

Paper Employees Benefit

The Canadian International Paper Company announced for the third time in 18 months all its employees will receive a rise in pay. The latest increase will restore wages to practically the level at which they were prior to cuts that went into effect during the depression. The increases will be retroactive to March 15.

St. John's, N. F., reported the six ships which make up its sealing fleet will be home shortly with record catches. One vessel, the Imogene, has 53,000 pelts aboard and hasn't finished yet. The same boat last year broke a record of 23 years' standing by hauling 55,636 seals on board. Already the six vessels have a total catch of 200,000 skins, compared with 176,046 last year.

ARLINGTON MILLS
Dividend No 124
A dividend of $1.00 per share has been declared payable on Monday, April 16, 1934, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 30, 1934, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.
ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON
DIVIDEND NO. 180
A quarterly dividend of $2.50 per share has been declared, payable May 1, 1934, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 10, 1934.
Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.
THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.
Boston, April 3, 1934.

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PROFITS
Total Monthly Dues . . $144.00
PROFITS (Interest Earned) 56.02
Total Withdrawal Value $200.02
The above shows what one share ($1. deposited each month) earned in about 12 years in a series that recently matured in the Pioneer Co-operative Bank. You can take out from 1 to 40 shares.
Apr. Shares Now On Sale
Call for further information.
Liberty 6653
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The Oldest Co-operative Bank Office in New England.

109 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS APR. 16
Write for folder "Banking by Mail"
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity
Second Oldest Savings Bank in Boston
2343 WASHINGTON STREET
ROXBURY
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

Cambridgeport Savings Bank
Incorporated 1853
Central Sq., Cambridge
Deposits Received By Mail
INTEREST BEGINS APRIL 10

Interest Begins APR. 10
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UNION SAVINGS BANK
216 Tremont Street, Boston
(Between Boylston and Stuart Sts.)

Silver . . .
Silver is one of the important metals dealt in on the Commodity Exchange, Inc. Through its membership and experience in handling commodity transactions, this firm is in a position to supply service in silver futures to banks, investors and traders.
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MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Will Kaiser Quit Doorn? Dutch Ask

(Continued from Page 1)

sorts of National Socialist demonstrations and meetings.

As regards the present financial difficulties at Doorn Manor, which have given rise to renewed rumors of the ex-Kaiser's leaving, these are called transfer difficulties. The scrips fluctuate every month. The German Reichsbank is curbing more and more the export of foreign currency. And as practically no payments abroad can be made unless they are covered by a corresponding amount of foreign purchases in Germany, the flow of German funds to Doorn Manor is being endangered. The Court Marshal of the ex-Kaiser has declared recently that the purchases in behalf of the ex-Kaiser's household will now be made in Germany as much as possible, while Doorn Manor will have to economize a little.

Ex-Kaiser's Wealth Fable

This would seem somewhat strange to those who know that the ex-Kaiser is reputed to be far and away the richest German today. But Count von Schwerin recently denied this as being a "fable." Of course, he explained, the Kaiser owns large estates, but these do not yield any money today and moreover his private fortune is all gone. The only thing that is left to him now is the "Königliche Hausvermögen" (the fortune of the Royal House) on which are living an odd 100 princes and other members of the former dynasty, while important amounts have to be paid out of it for pensions and to the benevolent institutions. But after all, the Court Marshal declared confidently, "Germany won't let us starve."

Another interesting question which arises in connection with those irrepressible reports about the ex-Kaiser's departure, is whether the Netherlands Government could "let the Kaiser go." This question may be answered unreservedly by: yes. Because when the allied powers were claiming the surrender of the Kaiser in 1920 the Netherlands persistently clung to the sacred right of asylum, reserved for itself all its rights of sovereignty and is therefore not under any obligation to inform the other powers of its intention to let the ex-Kaiser go. Meanwhile Wilhelm II has only a limited freedom of action.

Wilhelm's Limited Freedom

In 1920 the Netherlands Government also promised the allied powers to bind the ex-Kaiser's freedom to certain restrictions, with a view to the safeguarding of international security. By royal decree of Queen Wilhelmina a part of the province of Utrecht was apportioned to him, within the boundaries of which he had to choose his domicile. Moreover Wilhelm himself gave the assurance that he would refrain from all political action and would not cause any political difficulty to Holland.

The allied powers in 1920 agreed finally to the former Kaiser's undisturbed stay in the Netherlands on the condition that the Netherlands would be held responsible for the guard of the ex-Kaiser, in order to render it impossible for him in future to exercise his influence in Germany. This implies that the ex-Kaiser needs the consent of the Netherlands Government to leave the country.

It is, however, conceivable that one of the former allied powers would consider that a restoration of the Hohenzollern régime in Germany would be an imminent danger to international security. In that case, and if the Netherlands Government should refuse any international interference, any member of the League of Nations would be entitled to draw the attention of the Council of the League to the removal of Wilhelm II, referring to the clause in the statute concerning menacing disturbance of the good understanding between nations. In that case, it is held in Netherlands, the Council would have to decide on the ex-Kaiser's domicile.

Hitler's Approval Unlikely

Would Chancellor Hitler allow the ex-Kaiser to come and live in Germany? Inasmuch as the ex-Crown Prince is moving about quite freely in Germany, there would hardly seem to be any objection, at least to the return of Wilhelm II as a retired German citizen. But this need not mean that by admitting the ex-Kaiser, the question of the monarchy will become of actual importance.

The time is not opportune and it is widely accepted, especially in the countries surrounding Germany, where one is able to judge the situation in Germany through close contacts, that so long as Chancellor Hitler remains in power in Germany—and insiders declare that his National Socialist régime has come to stay for at least 10 years, if not 20—there will be little chance for a restoration of the monarchy. Herr Hitler has no desire to share leadership with sombody else, neither would he choose to cause dissension among his brown shirts by bringing up the point of monarchy.

When and if the ex-Kaiser leaves his exile of Doorn, it is quite certain that two classes of people will be very sorry. One class consists of the citizens of Doorn, who have profited from the trade which the ex-Kaiser's household brought to the village. The other class comprises newspaper correspondents who are indebted to the ex-Kaiser for many a front-page story.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local standard.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesday, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

WORCESTER—Sunday, April 8, 5:00-5:15 p. m., WTAG, 580kc-517m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:30-8:45 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc-434m.

PORTLAND—Every Sunday until June 1, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE — First Thursday of each month, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJAR, 890kc-337m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Every Thursday, 5:45-6:00 p. m., WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI — Wednesdays, 11:45 a. m.-12:00 noon, WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturdays, April 7 and 21, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-240m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1240kc-240m.

New York

ROCHESTER — Saturdays 8:00-8:30 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

TROY — Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

North Carolina

CHARLOTTE — Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., WBT, 1080kc-277m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

COLUMBIA—Second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 8:45-9:00 p. m., WIS, 1010kc-297m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PETERSBURG — Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WFHR, 1200kc-250m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-436m.

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Daily Features

With the Inventors

Cleaner-Can Top

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is an invention which will appeal to the housewife. She often has to rummage around to find a cloth to remove a spot, discovered at the last minute. Well, this can for cleaning fluid, which P. P. Runnels, of Indianapolis, Ind., has designed (U. S. Patent No. 1949976), has a sievelike cloth top, which can be rubbed directly over the spot.

In Lighter Vein

Announcements

Sermon
"I Want More Than Bread"
Church Supper Tonight
Sourbraten and Roast Pork
—Syracuse Church Bulletin.

The Bostonian

The man from Oklahoma had just arrived in Boston.

"Hey, officer," he said to a policeman, "can you tell me where is a good place to stop at?"

"Just before the at!" the officer replied, continuing down the street, swinging his nightstick. — *Toronto Globe.*

So It Seemed

The day after her new neighbors had moved in, little Jean paid them a call. She was met by another little girl, and soon they began talking and asking questions.

"Have you any brothers or sisters?" asked Jean.

"Oh, yes," replied the neighbor's daughter. "I have three half-brothers and a half-sister."

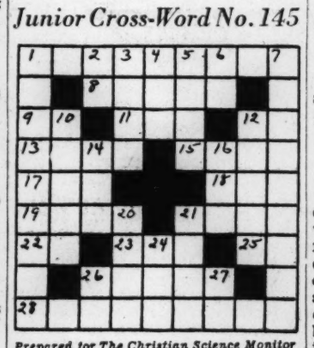
Jean looked taken aback. "Gracious!" she exclaimed. "Are you the only whole one in your family?"—*Answers.*

Fish

Lawyer: "What is your gross income?"

Witness: "I have a net income. I'm in the fish business."

Junior Cross-Word No. 145



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Bewilderment.
8—Buffalo.
9—Exclamation denoting triumph.
11—Thick viscous liquid.
12—The elder (abbr.).
13—Bog.
15—Soapstone and French chalk are varieties of this.
17—Prefix denoting "before."
18—Brazilian coin.
19—Solid part of the surface of the earth.
21—Members of a North American Indian tribe.
22—Adjective suffix denoting OF.
23—Organ of hearing.
25—Addition to a letter (abbr.).
26—Faulty.
28—Appoints.

Down

1—Lake between New York and Vermont.
2—Canadian province (abbr.).
3—Shapes aright.
4—The Mohave Desert is in this country (abbr.).
5—Kind.
6—Within.
7—Bulbous flowering plant.
10—Hourly.
12—Slumber.
14—Japanese coin.
16—Skill.
20—Prefix signifying briefer.
21—The —— Minor, a constellation, is called Little Bear or Little Dipper.
24—Own (Scot).
26—Exist.
27—Broad thoroughfare (abbr.).

(The solution appears elsewhere)

Here and There With Members of the Monitor Camera Club

COVERS LAID FOR SIX

EXAMINING A LEAF

FEEDING DUCKS IN THE FENWAY

STARTING THE GARDEN

HARBOR OF CAPRI, ITALY

PROTECTION
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Memberships in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB Are Awarded Today as Follows: (Upper Row, Left to Right)—Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.; Marie L. Jones, Salinas, Calif.; A. Maud Nye, Boston; (Lower Row, Left to Right) Mrs. Kenneth Watson, Lake Charles, La.; A. E. Rutenbeck, Milwaukee; Mrs. V. W. Hapeman, Park Ridge, Ill.

A Word a Day

Pertinacity

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "The *pertinacity* with which the federal authorities have pursued him is perhaps unparalleled" (Mr. Abbot in Monitor of March 7, 1934).

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above:

obstinacy	zeal
directness	effectiveness
impertinence	heartlessness

Pronunciation: *Pur-tih-nas'-ih-ty* (*u* as in *urn*, *a* and each *i* short; secondary stress on first syllable).

Derivation: "Pertinacity" is an outgrowth of the now obsolete "pertinacy," which was the first English counterpart of the French *pertinace*, derived from the Latin *pertinacia*, "perseverance." The Latin word is based on *pertinax*, "very tenacious," compounded of *per*, "very," and *tenax*, "tenacious" (*tenere*, "to hold"). We use "pertinacity" in the sense of "persistency, obstinacy." The adjective is "pertinacious."

Pertinacity should characterize our hold on what we know to be right.

Notes and Queries

Normalcy (J. F. G.) — The correspondent writes:

Your use of the word "normalcy" implies that this unfortunate lapse of one of our Presidents has been accepted as a legitimate word (although I have no dictionary that shows it). Is this the case?

We have among our effects a 1919 edition of Webster's, which lists this word, defining it as the "state or fact of being normal." When President Harding used the word in one of his addresses, it created a stir among folks who regard with suspicion anything they haven't heard before; but inasmuch as Mr. Harding did not become President until March 4, 1921, the word could scarcely be regarded as one of his lapses. The Oxford Dictionary also recognizes the word.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

289

I realized that it seemed kind of cold but I didnt think it was down around zero said the woman until our water pipes bursted down in the cellar. When the plumer came it only took him an hour to fix it though .

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

LET us give everybody a right to live his own life, as far as possible, and avoid imposing our own peculiarities on another.—HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Mr. Scroggins

Everyone to His Taste

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

"THERE he is! There he is!" said Fib, excitable chieftain of Boston Common sparrows, pointing with the tip of his wing to a sheltered bit of water in the Charles River some distance from Boston Common.

"Where? Where?" said Mr. Scroggins as Fib pointed.

"There! There!" said Fib pointing again. "See where that oak leaf is bobbing on the water. Just behind that oak leaf. Don't you see him, Florrie?"

The pompous pigeon winked her wink eye and nodded her head.

Staff Artist
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
"Hello," said Scroggins.

Scroggins peered intently. Not being successful at seeing what Fib wanted him to see, he took off his high hat and hurrumphed.

"I don't see him. Can't we go nearer?"

"Of course," said Fib. "Come on!" And he flew to a log at the water's edge. Now the object to which he was directing attention was only two feet away. The object was an animal. It was flipping a long, shiny-looking tail. As Scroggins hurried up and took his place beside Fib and Florrie on the log, the animal disappeared under the water. There were bubbles where he had gone.

"I see only bubbles," said Scroggins.

"Wait. He'll come up again," said Fib.

Surely enough, he did come up again. The water dripped from his brown-gray fur, and he looked Scroggins full in the eye.

"Hello," said Scroggins.

The animal nibbled a bit of water-plant root.

"We've come to see you," said Scroggins.

Underneath the water sank the animal.

"Dear, dear!" said Scroggins, twirling his cane. "He really does seem to be at home in the water." The animal reappeared.

"Is it true that you can live in water and on land?" said Scroggins politely.

The animal nibbled. "I'm eating," he said.

"Quite," said Mr. Scroggins, "and we're sorry to interrupt."

"Don't mention it," said the animal. "When I finish this root, I'll come up 'n' see you sometime."

Scroggins beamed cordially. Fib hopped about in high excitement. Florrie winked. In a few moments the creature came from the water dripping. He held out a front paw. Scroggins took it with gingerly care and looked between the toes. "You are like a duck indeed," he said, "just as Fib said."

"Not quite like a duck," said the creature. "We muskrats live in the water but not on top of it."

"Indeed?" said Scroggins, "And do you like it?"

"Wouldn't miss it for the world," said the muskrat.

"The cold weather hasn't bothered you?"

"Not with this fur," said the muskrat.

"But how can you hear me so well, when I don't see any ears?" said Scroggins.

The muskrat put his paws to his head and turned back his fur. "Look," he said. Scroggins looked and there indeed were ears.

"Well, well, well," said the venerable squirrel. "I'm glad to find out that you're true."

The muskrat smiled, showed his sharp teeth and waddled back into the water, slipping into it as easily as a stone.

"Well, well, well," said Scroggins again. "I'd never have believed it unless I saw it."

Florrie winked and winked. Fib hurried away.

"But if he will live in water, I suppose he must like it," said Scroggins. "Everyone to his taste."

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"FEEDING Ducks in the Fenway" might well be considered the outstanding picture in this group. The composition is good, the child is interested in what she is doing, and the action is well maintained. She is looking into the picture rather than away from it, which is pleasing.

"Harbor of Capri, Italy," is an interesting picture of a foreign port. The figures looking directly at the camera detract from the picture, but they are more evident in the original than in the reproduction.

The pose, as well as the expression, in "Examining a Leaf" and "Protection" is to be commended. These are attractive records of home pictures.

"Covers Laid for Six" is an interesting record. The original has much more detail than has the reproduction. Of course, it is impossible to arrange a subject of this kind, the main idea being to make a record.

In "Starting a Garden" the figure divides the picture almost in two. This is not to be recommended. It is, however, an interesting picture of child life. The fence in the background detracts from the picture.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Rainbow Dustcloths

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

RAINBOW dustcloths made from bright - colored cheesecloth squares, neatly hemmed, are unusually attractive when so arranged that the colors are blended. These can be made with very little effort and may be sold at a reasonable price. A woman who took orders for washable pot-holders and these rainbow dustcloths earned a fair income for several months. E. H. H.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Medford, Mass.

A BOY returning home from preparatory school noticed that a man carrying a large and apparently very heavy bundle had stepped off the bus ahead of him. Inasmuch as the man seemed bewildered, the boy asked if he might be of any help. The man merely inquired the direction of a certain street, and the boy gave the requested information.

The boy started toward his home, but after a short distance he looked back to see if the man had gone in the right direction. Seeing the man staggering up the street under his heavy load, the boy hastened to his aid.

After lifting the bundle himself, the boy was glad that he had thought to look back, for the burden was much too heavy for one man to carry any distance. Sharing the burden between them, the two reached the man's destination. The man was profuse in his thanks, and expressed the hope that he could return the favor some day.

Strangely enough, the boy a month later was stumbling up the same road lugging a cumbersome suit case. A horn sounded, and a car drew up beside him. The driver, smiling broadly, opened the door. It was the man of the month before, and he expressed joy for the chance to repay the boy in such a manner.

The exchange of courtesies met a need in each instance, but the point that the boy likes to remember is this: In even seemingly small matters, a law higher than man's provides a reward for each good deed.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Medo-Persian Laws

IN THE Old Testament there are various references to the "laws of the Medes and Persians" which, we are told, could not be altered nor repealed. Under such statutes, Queen Vashti was banished from the presence of King Ahasuerus (Esther 1:19), and Darius was unwillingly compelled to cast Daniel into the den of lions (Dan. 6:8, 12, 15, 16); while the authority granted to Esther and Mordecai, as recorded in Esther 8:7, 8, is regarded as coming under the same head, though, in this instance, "the laws of the Medes and Persians" are not specifically mentioned.

Strangely enough, there appears to be no record of such irrevocable statutes among the inscriptions or early literature of the Medo-Persian empire; and thus far scholars have been unable to trace the origin of the Biblical references. The modern proverbial use of the phrase "the laws of the Medes and Persians" to describe unchangeable decrees is clearly based upon the Bible passages just cited.

Daily Anecdote

Self-Taught

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

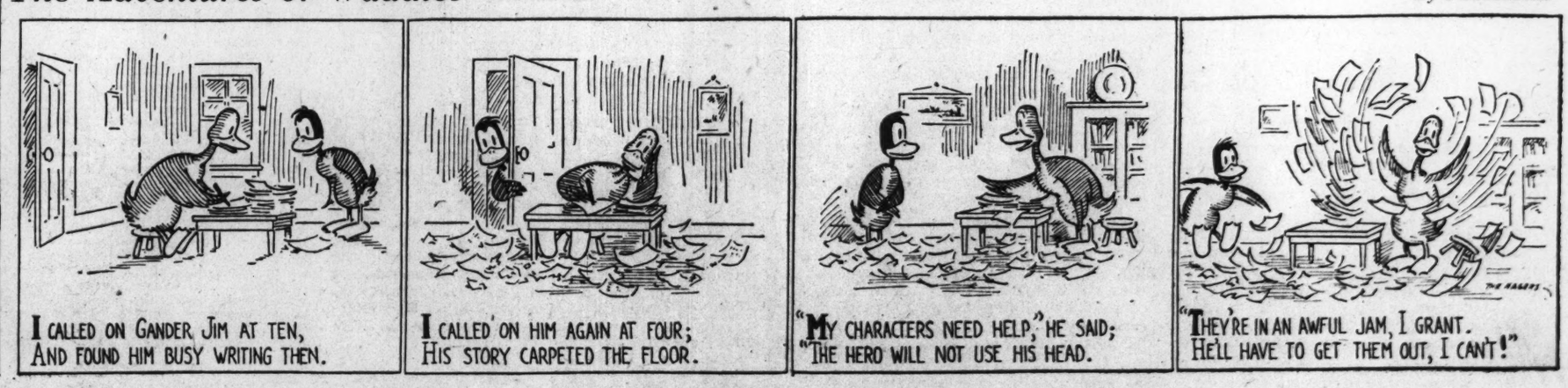
JAMES HOGG, like his contemporary, Robert Burns, sprang from the working classes of Scotland, and taught himself to write, at the age of 25. He wept, it is said, because, having been deprived of schooling, he was unable to write his poems which he had sung to other shepherds.

Taking slabs of slate from the hills over which his sheep wandered, the Bard of Ettrick formed rough characters from scraps of whatever manuscript letters he had managed to pick up. Thus he worked away until he acquired a legible handwriting, and his manuscripts contained very few mistakes in either spelling or grammar.

He was 43 before he produced the collection of poems which attracted favorable comment from the literary critics, "The Queen's Wake"; it included the exquisite verses entitled "Kilmeny."

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Author*

By THE HAGERS


I CALLED ON GANDER JIM AT TEN,
AND FOUND HIM BUSY WRITING THEN.
I CALLED ON HIM AGAIN AT FOUR;
HIS STORY CARPETED THE FLOOR.
"MY CHARACTERS NEED HELP," HE SAID;
"THE HERO WILL NOT USE HIS HEAD.
"THEY'RE IN AN AWFUL JAM, I GRANT.
HE'LL HAVE TO GET THEM OUT, I CAN'T!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Is This Communism?

IS THE Roosevelt revolution stalled or only catching its breath for further breath-taking turns? The lull in Washington—be it due to spring or to the President's vacation—affords Americans an opportunity to consider what has been happening in America in the last year and what is likely to happen. They may get some aid from Mr. Roosevelt's own estimate in the foreword to his new book, "On Our Way." And the congressional investigation of Dr. Wirt's sensational story about a "brain trust" revolution should help.

That inquiry should not be allowed to become simply a sounding board for the inflationist propaganda of the Committee for the Nation nor sidetracked into mere guffawing at the more fantastic portion of Dr. Wirt's charges. A good dose of ridicule for this Red scare may curtail some of the loose talk about Communism. But American hair has about ceased to stand on end at mere mention of that word.

Only the unthinking believe that the United States is actually going in for Sovietism. Nor are alert citizens misled by the cry of "Fascism." Yet it is clarifying to check the New Deal against those systems. Mr. Roosevelt, in his new book's foreword, makes some useful distinctions:

> Some people have called our new policy "Fascism." It is not Fascism because its inspiration springs from the mass of the people themselves rather than from a class or a group or a marching army. Moreover, it is being achieved without a change in fundamental republican method.
>
> Some people have called it Communism; it is not that either. It is not a driving regimentation founded upon the plans of a perpetuating directorate which subordinates the making of laws and the processes of the courts to the orders of the executive. Neither does it manifest itself in the total elimination of any class or in the abolition of private property.

It would be well for Americans to recognize how mild their revolution is by comparison. It would be well for critics to stop using epithets for arguments. When they talk of "Communism" they should say "Communism minus the common ownership of property"; Communism without the "dictatorship of the proletariat"; Communism that "retains freedom of speech"; Communism "with a Congress which can still ride roughshod over the President."

And when they speak of "Fascism" they might well add: "Of course, the American brand has no Mussolini, no corporative state, no suppression of trade unions, no one-party elections, no muzzling of the press."

But when all this is said, the fact remains that the New Deal has one thing in common with those very dissimilar systems. That thing is a measure of planned economy, or—if you don't like it—regimentation. This it is that makes a great many intelligent citizens uneasy. And it is only fair to Dr. Wirt to say that it is this trend which concerns him far more than whether President Roosevelt is playing Kerensky to Felix Frankfurter's Stalin.

What Americans need to do today is to stop using epithets of Russian or Italian meaning and determine how much controlled economy they want and where they want the control.

Mergers and monopolies have tried to bring order out of economic chaos, and control production for their own benefit. Farmers' coöperatives have attempted the same thing. Government has increasingly imposed controls over public utilities, railroads and other industries wherein the public's interest was clearly recognized. Trade associations and trade unions have tried to plan in their own way. Tariff barriers, immigration walls and government subsidies have further destroyed the old *laissez faire*.

Under the spur of depression this planning by groups in their own interest has grown into control by government in the national interest. Under NRA and such measures as the Bankhead cotton bill, temporary powers approaching those of a dictator are given to the Executive. They can be recalled. And probably as recovery progresses there will be a swing back even from this measure of revolution. Yet the more fundamental economic problem of holding down production to consumption, or—preferably—facilitating distribution so that production can be brought up to potential consumption, will remain. To handle it an increasing amount of planning will be required. The essential thing is for the people to retain ultimate control and exercise it in the interest of the nation as a whole.

Chastising the Highbrows

EVERYBODY talks about highbrows; but only the Manchester Guardian has thought of inquiring what a highbrow is. Its readers have responded nobly, and have settled beyond all doubt that, whatever else may be said about the highbrow, he is, on the whole, decidedly unpopular.

On the one hand, he is said to be "an individual possessing imagination, reason, and culture," and, on the other, "a man who admires what I don't, and understands what I can't." But most definitions are in the vein of the reader from Manchester who summarily dismissed the highbrow as "the jawbone of an ass masquerading as the backbone of an art," which, if not an example of the pink of courtesy, at least leaves no ambiguity as to the meaning.

One may profitably inquire whether this prevalent scorn for the highbrow is really such a very good thing. To be sure, the highbrow, the man who can see merit only in what other people find incomprehensible, commits many foolishnesses. He fails often enough to realize that things which are admired may yet be admirable. But he is the adventurer of the arts. He recognizes today the geniuses of tomorrow. He follows wandering fires: some of which turn out to be merely will-o'-the-wisps, but of which others are veritable beacons. He encourages the unconventional until to patronize it becomes itself a convention. He does his little job in the world, even if he sometimes makes mistakes. He should really be left in peace.

Funds for Home Repairs

THE whole system of home financing in the United States is being challenged to action. Senate Bill No. 2999, to amend the act of 1933 which set up the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, has passed the Senate and faces negligible opposition in the House. It is the final move by the Administration to force activity in one of the most important industrial fields; a field that has held back more persistently than almost any other branch of industry.

The Home Owners' Loan Corporation was framed to relieve banks and other mortgagees of the burden of "frozen" loans. It was hoped that, relieved of this burden, banks would be in a position to start normal activity in the building trades through a program of repair, renovation and rebuilding.

The program of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation has been a success. In most localities foreclosures have been stopped. Banks have unloaded the major share of their bad mortgages. But the trouble is that there has been no widespread activity in home repair and building. Artisans still remain out of work. And a great many banks, with money accumulated, are afraid to leave their state of somnolent liquidity.

The lack-of-money excuse cannot be put forward by many of the agencies. The Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, to quote one illuminating instance, had available for lending $13,000,000. The largest total of loans at any one time was $6,000,000. Lately the flow has been back to the bank, until today there is only $4,500,000 out. The balance of $8,500,000 lies in the vaults.

The Administration knows that an aggressive program is necessary if prosperity within the building trades is to be won. Thus we have the new Senate bill, providing a $2,000,000,000 appropriation to be expended in that field. This huge sum may be set in circulation, either through the banks now doing business direct with the public, or through the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and direct branches of the Federal Home Loan Bank. But circulated it must be. The desire of the Administration is clear on this point.

With such a sum at their disposal it is within the power of the savings banks, coöperative banks and building and loan associations to start a real campaign to repair the homes of the nation and start the erection of new homes. Such a sum back of the program that comes from Washington could wipe out some of the slums that still disgrace the cities.

And the banks have the first opportunity to put the program across. The Administration is not desirous of going into the home loan business on a larger scale than it has already done. It will do so only if the banks force such a step. Decidedly the next move is up to the banks.

Voltaire, Hegel, and Jesus

MOST philosophers, it seems, have been inclined to take themselves with a grain of salt. A number of them even hid their earlier writings as they advanced in experience and thought. But the young student, introduced to such writings, usually is left to wander without guidance in a maze of contradictions. Perhaps he comes upon early, discarded writings of some philosopher, studies them, and finds himself influenced thereby.

An instance was given by Mr. Wickham Steed in a recent article on this page. He told the effect of Hegel's writings on a young Oxford student. This young man had accepted the Hegelian theory of the state absolute until Mr. Steed referred him to a book by Prof. L. T. Hobhouse, who showed Hegelianism to be deeply interwoven with the *most sinister developments in the history* of Europe. Great numbers of other young men throughout the world, however, lacking such direction, have accepted Hegel's cast-off ideas.

Like Hegel, it is probably true that the great French philosopher, Voltaire, never intended his writings to cause a bloody revolution. Voltaire realized that "society is a growth in time, not a syllogism in logic," and that equality, in a material world, is a chimerical thing. But his words, "Equality" and "Liberty," untempered by the meaning which Christianity gives them, ended in bloodshed.

Philosophers often indulged in speech and writings of a purely experimental nature. Hegel, a German philosopher of the nineteenth century, though an imperialist himself, begot through his early skeptical writings many socialist leaders, among them Marx and Engels, to whom Mr. Steed referred. Hegel's was a philosophy of strife as the dialectic of growth. He said, "Life is not made for happiness; but for achievement. The history of the world is not the theater of happiness; periods of happiness are blank pages in it, for they are periods of harmony."

Does the youth of any day guess how its thought is turned to strife and materialism by such philosophic blunders? How it is led to make those changes in governments and societies which supplant one error with others still more difficult to eradicate?

It is strange that the writings of such materialists as Hegel and Voltaire are advanced so widely while the teachings of the most practical philosopher of all ages, Jesus of Nazareth, are often subordinated to them. In the four Gospels were studied in schools and colleges alongside the works of the doubting and doubtful philosophers, it is possible that much that is wrong in their influence might be averted. These men, while they may have encouraged men to *think*, yet did much evil in setting loose the greed of mortals for place and power. In the Gospels are the teachings of one who truly understood that men are equal. To the beggar, the leper, the rich Pharisee, the "strange woman," he gave each the same brotherly regard, healing, forgiving, teaching wherever it was needed.

Mankind's happiness was always nearest his heart, and he showed men that the one great achievement worth while is not strife, but brotherly love and harmony. This great Teacher is the one philosopher who can offer men the way to attain equality, equanimity and success in individual and national enterprise. His way was not revolution, not war, not revolting, but the simple rule, "Love thy neighbour as thyself." Here is the one Teacher who has ever been able to practice with entire success what he taught. Modern youth may study *his* teachings without danger to themselves or their neighbors.

Alone in the Snow

MANY a harassed business man may suppress a sigh of envy at the completeness of the seven months' isolation which Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd will undergo in a tiny hut on the antarctic ice sheet, 123 miles south of Little America.

The explorer makes light of the undertaking, even though it involves certain physical risks and the forsaking of the companionship of his shipmates snugged down at Little America. Admiral Byrd has asserted the priority of his rank and the quality of his leadership by nominating himself for the difficult and lonely job.

A few years ago, Augustine Courtauld, young British meteorologist, spent seven months alone on the Greenland ice cap in winter. A snowstorm covered his igloo so deeply that he could not leave it. A stovepipe provided ventilation, and for the last two months of his hibernation he was literally buried alive. When rescued in the spring, Courtauld was as bright and vigorous as when he embarked upon his lonely adventure.

Solitude is a quality ascribed to thought no less than place. Mental solitude, rightly utilized, can dispel a sense of loneliness. It offers a refuge from the chaos and confusion of worldly forces. The isolation of Admiral Byrd's advanced post may be accentuated by the stark emptiness of the antarctic winter. But human thinking, rightly directed, will crowd that seven months' vacuum of time and space out of existence and prove it to be a mirage on the Admiral's busy horizon.

The Casual Day

A hearing on the code for the greeting-card industry will be held in Washington in a few days. Presumably any improvements that the public wants on its greeting cards should be submitted for consideration right away. Well, here's one that should win the approval of a deficit-ridden Administration:

A Merry Christmas and an Income-Taxable New Year

* * *

Greeting-card makers are suspected of a move to compel all recipients of greeting cards to send in return special acknowledgment cards (also to be manufactured under rules of fair competition—by the greeting-card industry).

* * *

A strictly enforceable law is sought to prevent cruelty to vacation-time stay-at-homes. Under this law it would be a misdemeanor to write "Wish you were here," on the backs of picture post cards. Chronic offenders would be punished by having to bear the company and expenses of any persons on whom they had inflicted the phrase three times in the same season.

President Roosevelt's decision to prolong his holiday may be an indication that he feels business recovery is in full swing, or just that the hounds of spring are in full cry.

On reading "Rime for Reason" (in spelling and pronunciation) of March 7, M. S. G. chants:

If wise "L. D." had known his stuff,
He'd rimed his toilsome word with rough.

* * *

TO CERTAIN LEXICOGRAPHICAL RADICALS

Why object to "rough" and "bough"
And all of their relations;
Would you deprive our language *now*
Of all its peregrinations?

The spelling *is* a bit absurd,
Admittedly a mystery;
But, in orthography, each word
Must follow ancient history.

Although we might make alteration
And sanely rearrange it,
Our efforts would cause indignation:
So we may never change it.

W. B.

* * *

Thus comes to a sorry anticlimax our casual attempt to reform spelling and pronunciation. Send us no solace for our rue, no sugar for our bitter brew. The pen is mighty. But, alas, our contributor's thrusts at abecedarian absurdity were made on the typewriter.

Having read our morning paper's editorial page with a lack of interest for anything but the golden spring weather on the other side of the windowpane, we were just about to ask ourself what purpose editorial pages served, anyhow. Then, a piece about the season and the glorious out-of-doors to which our eye had wandered between heavier paragraphs. "Three beautiful days do not make a spring," observed the writer. "Don't forget the blizzards of other Aprils." Which reminded us. . . . "Operator, give me Central 2115," we chirped.

Yes, another load of coal is coming this afternoon. . . . The usefulness of editorial pages? Well, we shall see.

Catching the Five-Fifteen

SOMEONE mentioned the park and, of course, the suggestion was immediately taken up by the twins who already felt at home in "Grandmother's town," not far from the great city in which was the park. Indeed, it was a park. It seemed to have no boundaries. It stretched and stretched. It was a panorama of greensward, great trees gardens, lakes and pools. The pool was large and lovely with a fringe of white sand about it and colored pebbles in its clear depths. The water was no more than knee high. Upon its bosom floated miniature boats propelled by splashing skippers. Great, white swans lazily floated by.

No idyl could be more beautiful. No afternoon more pleasant. It was a time for reflection, for contemplation! One had only to remember that a certain train would leave at fifteen to five. That left an hour and three-quarters for a multitude of things—thinking mostly. Before me stretched a scene all gay with dancing figures, little figures with flying curls or sleek bobbed hair. Occasionally a grown-up obstructed the scene, mostly for the horrid purpose of remonstrating, cautioning, counseling.

"Why bother?" I was tempted to fume inwardly. Why not let them splash their pinafores? Why dress them up in frills anyway? Why not let them wade in bathing suits, or sun suits?

The big tree under which I was sitting gave generously of its shade. The patch of grass was soft. The day was warm. I settled gently against the trunk of the friendly tree. I remembered hazily that once a tree had inspired a poem. I tried to recall it. Voices became subdued and far away.

* * *

And then I opened my eyes very wide for the sun had shifted. Sunshine penetrated the shade. In some trepidation I sat upright. Where was I? Where were the twins? I looked toward the center of the pool and saw them, with all the other youngsters, considering something very intently. I glanced at my watch and then called lustily.

"Betty—Gene—come here!" No response. Evidently the slight breeze carried my voice the other way. Not a child stirred. Again I looked at my watch. Four fifteen! It was necessary to do something and to do it immediately. I looked wildly around but nowhere, *nowhere* was there an officer of the law. There were only sleepy-eyed people like myself sitting here and there waiting for their offspring. The afternoon was very quiet. If it hadn't been for that train—and my secret.

Yes, I had a secret, but it was in grave danger now. For two whole days I had known that a beloved Daddy was to arrive at Grandmother's for a big surprise. We were to meet him and escort him to the house that very afternoon. It was to be such a happy surprise for everybody! There were to be jelly tarts and creamed tapioca pudding, and lamb with mint sauce, and a salad of greens, and small, round buttery potatoes. Oh, oh!

"Gene, Betty," I called. No answer—just a babble of childish voices. Ejaculations. Laughter. My watch assured me there was no time to spare.

I looked hastily at the drowsy grown-ups. No one was paying the slightest attention to me. I sat down under the tree and deftly removed my shoes. No. I did not remove my stockings. I stepped into the limpid waters. I lifted my skirts just enough to avoid the blue-gray water, and then I strolled—I think it might be called that—toward the children. My stockinged feet settled in the pretty white sand and colored pebbles blinked up at me alluringly. How I should have liked to gather them. A pail and a small shovel would not have been amiss. Then I remembered my status and my mission.

"Betty, Gene!" I called. My own voice was drowned by a summons from the rear. "Lady, lady," it said, "the pool is for the children." I turned and saw a disturbed officer of the law standing at the edge of the pond.

"Oh, officer," I cried in troubled tones, "I've got to make the train and I can't get the children to hear."

"Now is that so?" He seemed not in the least to disbelieve me. "Just you leave it to me," he said. "I'll get them for you. Which ones are they?" While he was talking he bravely removed his own shoes and turned up the cuffs of his immaculate blue trousers. Then he waded right in.

"They are the twins," I said. "Betty and Gene. They have light hair and blue eyes and their daddy is coming and I have to get the train."

Breathlessly I watched his progress. Then I saw him dive into the middle of the group of children and bring up—not Betty or Gene, but a big mud turtle. No wonder they had failed to hear me. Never before had I seen such a turtle. And by the expression on the officer's face, neither had he.

"How in the world!" he gasped. "Now what if that fellow had pinched some of their toes?"

"But he didn't," I said. I was still wading and was at the scene almost as soon as he was. So there we stood, the officer with the mud turtle in his big hands, and I with the twins clutched in mine. (I had forgotten my skirts and they trailed languorously in the limpid water.)

* * *

Did we make the fifteen to five? I'll have to explain. The officer strode with me—damp skirts clinging to my ankles and Betty and Gene begging all the way for the turtle—to the street curb. Of course there was not a taxi in sight. The officer said that was to be expected. So what did he do but try to commandeer a private car. The first driver he stopped said he had to hurry home as he had an important engagement that couldn't wait. (I think the big turtle bothered him a little.)

Nearly every car the officer stopped had its quota of passengers. Some were properly sympathetic, but the depot was across the city and by the time they got there and back—well they were all polite but awfully busy just then. Finally—there is always a conclusion to even the most harrowing of tales—we found a driver going our way who would be only too glad to get us to the station—if he could. I am not sure, but I think the officer told him to "step on it," for the man nodded his head and we were off almost before we knew it. Such a careening drive!

When we reached the station, the big clock out front said we still had two whole minutes. I tried to slip a coin into the hand of our knight, resplendent in overalls and a splashed up paint cap, but he would have none of it. "Just you hurry right along," he said. "You don't want to keep that train waiting."

We hurried. We climbed station steps two at a time. The elevator was too slow. I rushed to the ticket window.

"Can I still make the fifteen to five?" I gasped.

"Where to, Madam?" asked the agent.

"To Grandmother's town," I said, forgetting for a moment the name of the place. Then I recalled it.

"Oh, yes," he said slowly. "You've got plenty of time. That train doesn't leave until five fifteen. You've nearly half an hour to wait."

Blessed man! Blessed day! Blessed event! Who was it said, "A mistake colossal often costs us our peace of mind"? I do not recall, but I know it to be true.

M. L. H.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

A Sad Plight

THE recent bill passed by the House of Representatives authorizing the President to compensate our foreign service in proportion to the amount which the dollar has declined against foreign currencies through the dollar devaluation policy of the Government . . . should meet with the whole-hearted approval of everybody. For all too long has this vital service been underpaid. . . . The recent 40 per cent devaluation of the dollar had the effect of cutting the salaries (already inadequate) of these officials by just that per cent and caused very real privation. . . .

No country in the world treats its foreign services as shamefully as ours. The result is that we have a minimum of prestige in the eyes of foreign officials, as any traveler who has ever had occasion to deal with any of our embassies or consulates will tell. The cause is to be found in the low salaries paid our representatives. . . .

A man who has spent his life successfully making safety pins in Oshkosh suddenly is appointed ambassador to a contentious European power. To ask him to engineer diplomatic triumphs out of his experience with safety pins is obviously absurd. And yet we religiously adhere to this practice with each change of administrations.

No permanent good will accrue to our country from spending a billion dollars on hastily conceived and more hastily abandoned CWA projects, but by the expenditure of a few more millions annually on our neglected diplomatic and consular services, the country would profit by many millions in increased trade and prestige. . . .

It is to be hoped, particularly in connection with these services, that Congress will some day come to realize the folly of the idea that first-rate men can be obtained for government work at third- and fourth-rate wages.—*Le Roy* (N. Y.) *Gazette News.*

Biggest Employer Cutting Pay Roll

THE public may be pardoned for being a little bewildered by the contradiction between the President's call for increased employment and higher wages and the policy of curtailment announced by the Post Office Department.

Mr. Roosevelt asks industry to hire 10 per cent more workers and to raise the present weekly pay check by 10 per cent.

Mr. Farley promptly proposes to reduce the postal service so as to let out 9000 men and cut the department pay rolls by $11,000,000 a year, at the expense of the already economically paid rural carriers.

Thus what Mr. Roosevelt tells industry it must do if recovery is to come, the largest employer in the United States, the Post Office Department, says it will do in reverse. This comes all the more strangely from the post office, since it is not expected to make profits, and industry cannot exist without them. . . .

It would seem that Mr. Farley is deaf to his master's voice in the matter of employment and wages.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Signs of Spring

THE Londoner's country cousins are very prone to believe that it is a kindness to write and tell him of the glad signs of spring which they see about them. He, poor fellow, shut up in his vast and gloomy prison house, may at least learn at second hand how the beauty of the year is being born again. . . But they little know of London who only know its streets and buildings. The Londoner, even the Londoner cooped up in an office for several hours a day, need have no lack of the signs of spring. His squares, and, still more, his parks, are lavish of them. . . . He can hardly go daily to and from his work without having the evidence of his own eyes that crocus time is here again. For him the lowly flowers that weave a tapestry of yellow, white and purple in a great frame of green are the authentic harbingers of spring. Annually he gives thanks to the private initiative of square dwellers and the more public enthusiasm of official bodies for these forerunners of another season. . . .

The country may show more, much more; but there is something—perhaps it is the zest of contrast with the encircling miles of brick and stone—which makes the Londoner's delight in it all even keener than the wider but more hackneyed enjoyment of country dwellers in their own familiar sights and sounds. He is at any rate deeply conscious of his privileges, and, with all thanks to those who spare a moment to feel sorry for him, he is not the least bit sorry for himself.—*The Times* (London).

Educational Liquor Show

DON'T mistake the New York liquor show for celebration of repeal. It is a feature of one of the most ambitious and far-reaching, highly financed educational projects in the history of the United States.

The alcoholative industries, like the automotive industries, realize the importance of promoting sales, by the arts of display and argument.

That so little drinking is done, compared with the possible amount of drinking, is a matter of grave concern among producers, whose investments are large, whose overhead is large, whose field of competition is studded with establishments of competitors.

The abstainer is an obstacle to the producer's success, and, in millions of cases, nothing but education is needed to make him a serious and consistent drinker; a profitable customer. . . .

The brewer, the vintner, the distiller must meet the competition of the dry goods store, the bookseller, clothing store, the grocery, the milk dealer, the Community Chest, the automobile maker. . .

More drinking in the home, more drinking among the younger set, more drinking at college would help. But regular drinking is the important thing; drinking which constitutes a habit so fixed that nothing which competitors may hold forth, as an inducement, will interfere with it.—*Louisville Times.*

Antisocial Tendencies

SENATOR COPELAND of New York, in a recent address, asked the coöperation of public school teachers in a war against crime. . . . He thought that every child should be placed under expert observation, and those who show "antisocial" tendencies should have immediate attention.

What constitutes an "antisocial" tendency? . . . An antisocial person is one who refuses to recognize his obligation to the community, and who constantly violates the rules of conduct which the community makes.

The boy who is always cheating at games is showing antisocial tendencies. . . . The girl who tells lies encourages her mates to disobey school rules. If her example is followed, it will be impossible to maintain discipline in such a school. . . .

We can't work and do business successfully if a considerable part of our people thus refuse to obey the rules of life. It is more important to secure an influence over such children, and convince them that their antisocial acts injure themselves, than it is to teach them studies like arithmetic and grammar.—*Willimantic* (Conn.) *Chronicle.*

Kindling

IT IS a truism that today's newspaper is tomorrow morning's kindling. But people who have anything to do with newspapers feel that they help to kindle something more than the kitchen fire. They like to think that the presentation of facts helps to kindle intelligence and interest; that the exposition of opinions stimulates readers into thinking things out for themselves, and that while the physical paper may be destroyed, the effect on the reader remains.—*Canadian Statesman* (Bowmanville, Ont.).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

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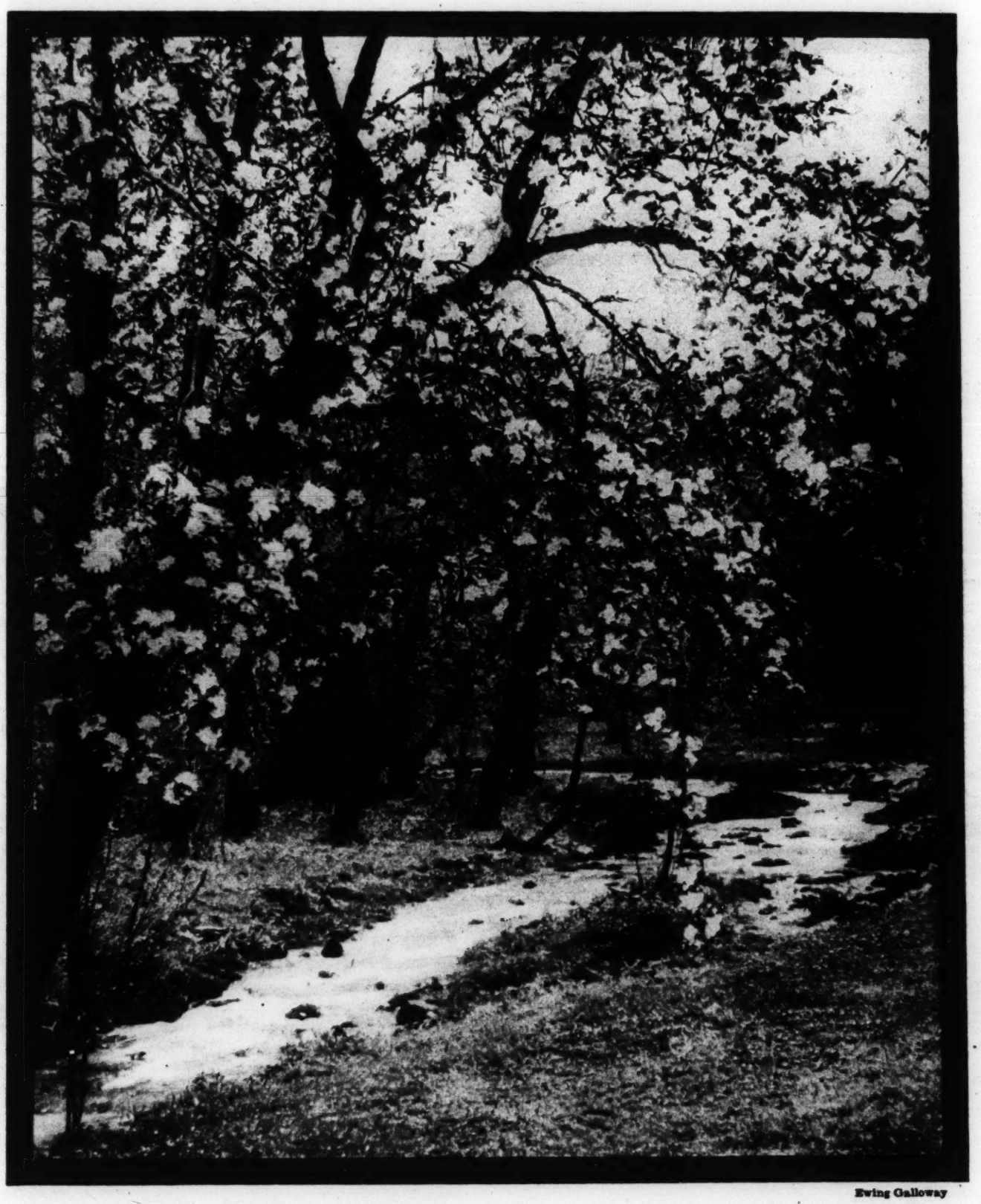


Ewing Galloway

Vernal Renewing

W. P. M.

Forsake awhile, O man, long-cherished sorrows,
The fanfare of debate,
Forgo keen envy, and retire from quarrel
To meet with April, in her new apparel,
And reconstruct your fate.

Be free a silent afternoon to wander
Beside a flowing stream,
And watch reflected beams of sunlight glancing
From crystal waves in little rapids dancing,—
Be not afraid to dream.

The water carries light in all its flowing,
And sun-filled is the breeze;
Behold reflected light where quiet reaches
Make pools to mirror rigid, old, gray beeches,
And pliant willow trees.

In man the light by subtile penetration
Seems in his joy to flow;
Far off are toil and dull routine of duty,
Here vibrant he can feel the sense of beauty,
And life exultant know.

Enrobed in green mist are the budding willows,
The iris lifts new spears;
Bright rivulets through pasture-lands are going
To join the brook, around the tree-roots flowing,
And greening grass appears.

A charm is here; the looker-on responding,
Its magic finds within;
All things have beauty in their vernal season
Through Spring's renewing, so 'with rhyme and reason'
Let new charmed life begin.

Wintering Guests on Delaware Bay Shores

Wild Swans, Fox-Sparrows, Nuthatch and Red Squirrel Entertain Early-Risers Who Enter Marsh to See—But Not Shoot—Them

By Samuel Scoville Jr.

IT WAS AN AFTERNOON IN LATE WINTER that found four of us whirling southward on our way to spend a day among the winter birds on the shores of Delaware Bay. At first we motored through a rolling country whose hills showed all violet and lapis, while the streams were a cold silver overlaid with faint lavender and pearl-gray streamers of cloud smoked in the upper air. In the distance the leafless twigs made a burnt-umber blur against the mauve-blue horizon and in the swamps osiers showed carmine and the still waters of the marshes were pewter and flame beneath a westering sun.

Once we saw a pair of Cooper's hawks high above a marsh and again a red-shouldered hawk, its dark underparts and the whitish translucent patches near the end of its fringed wings being its field-marks. Then we rushed past a little inlet with six gaunt masts showing against the saffron sky and farther on saw a magnificent English yew in a churchyard, a vast black-green cone nearly a century old.

Through a series of tiny towns we sped until at last our road became a tunnel of cedars with a great expanse of aquamarine showing at the road's end and we had reached the bay.

That night it seemed as though I had scarcely closed my eyes in the little hostelry where we stayed, when there came a pounding at my door and I had to get up and dress in the cold dark. We were afield at sunrise so as not to lose a minute of our holiday. The first bird that we saw was a great shadowy herring-gull still in his immature plumage, all gray and brown, who flapped by silently overhead. Then a crow betrayed itself by its voice from the cold sky. "Car, car," it observed, instead of "caw, caw" and that nasal tone stamped it at once as the fish-crow, who is some three inches smaller than the American Crow and, unlike his brother, always talks through his nose.

Low in the sky swung a full moon, a globe of alabaster, white as frost and carved in shadowy patterns. At the water's edge great waves of beryl and jade broke crashingly on the beach in showers of diamonds. Beyond them was a waste of tossing waters above which far out we saw through our high-powered glasses great birds with long necks and bills and identified them as gannets in immature plumage.

* * *

In a sun-warmed thicket a little flock of fox-sparrows, the largest and finest of all our sparrows, with gray and tawny backs and spotted underparts, sang snatches of their rare and golden song and along the edge of the dunes a pale ash-colored sparrow sprang up in the long grass and perched for a moment on a bush and we recognized the rare Ipswich sparrow which nests on Sable Island in the North and has only been located in recent years on our southern beaches in winter time.

Beyond the dunes we walked down into a deep, warm hollow. There we found a flock of winter-bound bluebirds who looked like deep blue flowers as they alighted on the tops of the fluffy white iva bushes, while the air was full of their soft notes which came down from the cloudless sky like drops of molten silver as they flew.

In that sun-warmed hollow, sheltered from the wind, we built a little fire of dry bayberry twigs and driftwood and seated in the soft sand ate our lunch. How good it tasted that crisp winter day. We broiled chops and frankfurters on long spits over the fire and there was rye bread with a pat of sweet butter, white bar-le-duc and a wonderful Brie cheese. A steaming hot drink, half a pint of rich, yellow cream, a package of paper-shell pecans, with a cluster of raisins for dessert, completed the meal.

Then we took to our car again and journeyed up to see the Lafayette Oak

The Trumpet-Like Call of the Wild Swan Echoes High Over the Delaware Shores.

Illustrations Courtesy of Nature Magazine
In the Circle a Red Squirrel Picks a Douglas Fir Cone and at Right a White-Breasted Nuthatch Walks Up a Tree.

where General Lafayette once camped in 1781. It is one of the great trees of Maryland. We halted by the bole of this tree, which was a sizable sapling long before Columbus discovered the New World. The tree is only about 70 feet high but its squat whitish-gray trunk is more than 20 feet in circumference and its boughs had a spread of more than 100 feet. We measured roughly the length of its largest branch. Then by pooling our mathematical knowledge we reduced that length to inches. Then we measured the distance between the last bud-scar and the tip of the last twig on that branch. It was about two inches and represented the distance which that branch had grown in one year.

Then, dividing the length of that branch, which was about 1000 inches, by two we obtained the quotient of 500, which was approximately the age of the tree, as its first branch started probably in the first half dozen years of the tree's growth. Of course it would have been more accurate to have cut the tree down and counted its rings but we felt that we hardly had time to do that, especially as we only had two pen-knives with which to do the cutting.

For a long time we sat under its vast branches and tried to picture to ourselves what that country had looked like in the days when the tree was young and stood in a forest where wolves and panthers roamed and Indians of many tribes hunted.

As we sat under the tree staring up into its leafless branches, a white-breasted nuthatch, with white cheeks and a black head, went rat-tat-tating up and around a half-dead limb digging out insect-eggs from the bark. As the bird came near the broken top of the bough, out of a hole popped a very angry red squirrel, exactly like a jack-in-the-box.

The red squirrel is among the fastest of the tree-folk but a nuthatch on a limb is not afraid of anything that flies or crawls or climbs. He can run up and down and around a branch, forward and backward. As we watched the two, a red streak flashed down the limb on which the nuthatch was feeding—that was the squirrel. A fraction of a second ahead of the squirrel was a wink of gray and white—that was the nuthatch. Before the squirrel could even recover his balance there was a cheerful rat-tat-tat just behind him on the other side of the limb. As he turned the rapping immediately sounded beneath the bough on which he stood.

His bushy tail quivered and he dived back into his hole. He was hardly out of sight when the nuthatch was tapping again at his door. Once more the squirrel rushed out chattering and sputtering. Once more the nuthatch was not there. Then he tried chasing the bird around the limb but there was nothing in that. The nuthatch could turn in half the time and space and moreover did not have to be afraid of falling, for a drop of 50 feet to frozen ground is no joke even for a squirrel. The aggravating thing about the nuthatch was that no matter how fast the squirrel chased him he never stopped feeding for a second, tapping away at the branch even as he ran.

Finally, the squirrel went back into his house and stayed there as the nuthatch tapped in triumph all around his door while muffled chatterings from within expressed that squirrel's opinion of the bird.

* * *

On our way back to the bay, a flock of light grayish birds flew up all together out of the dry grass and alighted in a small elm tree near by. As we watched them they turned and all flew down together. Instantly it was is if a mass of peach blossoms had been spilled on the withered grass and snow. Fully a third of the flock had crimson crowns and rose colored patches while at the base of their streaked gray and brown backs showed a tinge of pink. It was a flock of lesser red polls on the way down from the arctic circle. They were restless but not shy and sometimes we were able to get within six feet of them. They kept flying back and forth from the tree to the ground, keeping up a soft chattering interspersed with little tinkling notes. Always when they flew they gave little piping calls and their field-mark was a black patch under the throat, which could be seen even farther away than their red polls and their rosy breasts.

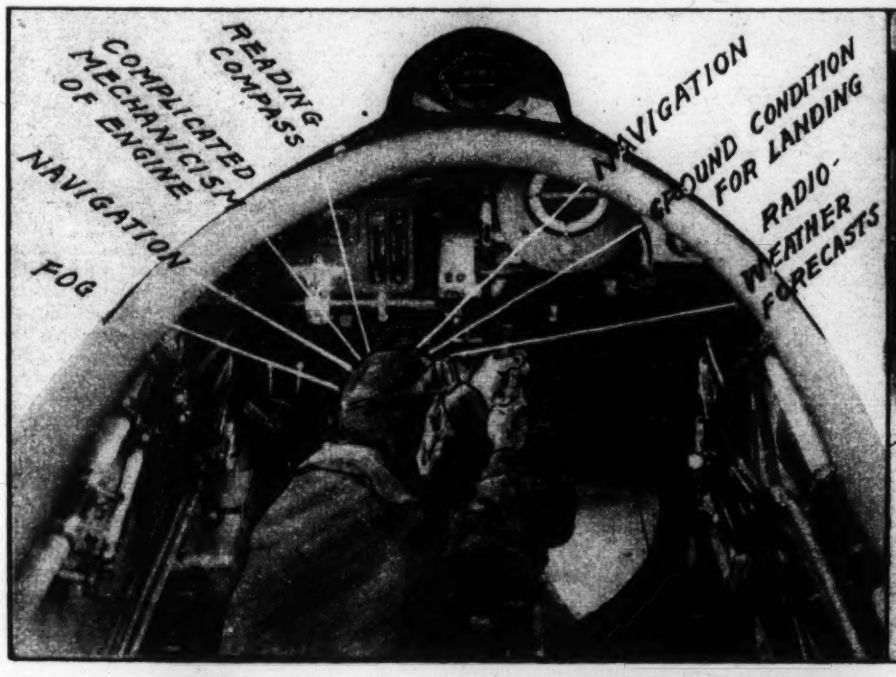
We reached the bay again in time for the great adventure of the day. Winging their way not 50 feet above the water came a pair of whistling swans. With their gleaming crystal-white wings, long, graceful necks and black bills and feet they looked like princes of the air.

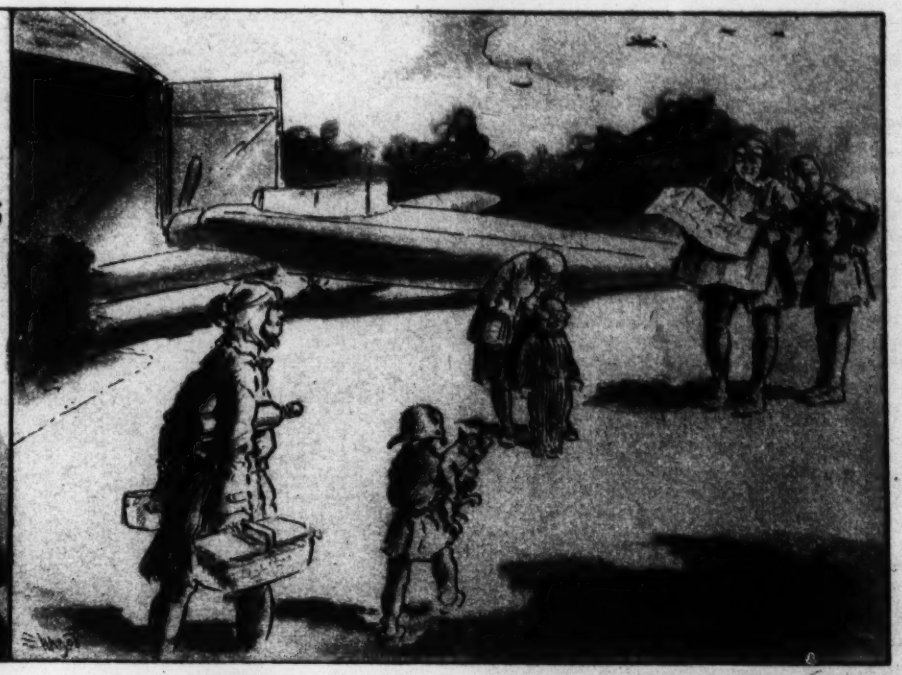
Far above them in mid-sky we saw a great bird spiraling upward in small circles. Then as the sun caught the wheeling figure we saw the gleam of a white head and tail and recognized that sky-king, the bald eagle, before he was lost to sight in the blue depths so far above us.

Circling the bay, the swans came back again and there was something almost unearthly in the beauty of those gleaming, glorious birds, white against sapphire water. Always the four of us will remember that winter day when the wild swans flew into our lives.

Is the 'Honk' of the Family 'Airplane' Near?

Visions of Aerial 'Flivver'—Pa at the Controls and Ma, Aunt Lizzie, Bobbie and the Baby Tucked Into the Cockpit—Provide Topic for Debate by Experts





NO!

By Pegasus

Student of International Aeronautics Who Prefers to Remain Anonymous

THE FAMILY PLANE, housed in the woodshed and ready at any moment to wing the Head of the House to the golf course or Junior to the tennis courts of his friends, is destined to remain a dream.

Not that engineers will fail to maintain progress in their battle with the air. Doubtless, in a few years almost everyone will fly. But the question, which is even now being determined, is whether the airplane will develop as the automobile, which on a Saturday afternoon bumps the family along the country roads, or as the railroad, with its vast network of track, its continual stream of passengers, and its highly specialized organization.

Although the air is a new field of transport with its own peculiar problems, a certain parallel already exists. Just over a hundred years ago the British Government decided that railways should be made to develop like roads, and that rail cars should run free like coaches. So it passed a law permitting anyone to run his own private train along the companies' tracks provided he paid the proper dues. This law lasted 12 unhappy years. Private engine drivers jammed the signals and broke down in awkward places. They made it virtually impossible to run regular trains for the benefit of those who had no private locomotive.

When, very soon, it was obvious that railways would have to develop into monopolies, the railway companies were forced to charge huge rates to keep the "family loco" off the line.

While the air has not the difficulties of track with which to contend, nevertheless airways bear some resemblance to railroads. Already airways have demonstrated that their main gift is speed. Swooping across the world, these still-winged eagles bring the jutting wooden towers of the East within 10 days of the square stones of London.

London to New York—Paris to Buenos Aires. These are the air routes of the near future. And it seems probable that by the time light planes have developed ease of control, cheapness and the ability to fly vertically, there will be an airport in each town, and an air line to each airport. The air will be an organized transport unit. The conquest of the air will have turned airways into the railroads of the skies, rather than the roadsters thereof.

For the air is the element for the expert. The airplane commercializes distance. Its difficulty is that it needs more than neat hands and safe wings. It needs care and forethought. It needs attention to detail. It needs organization.

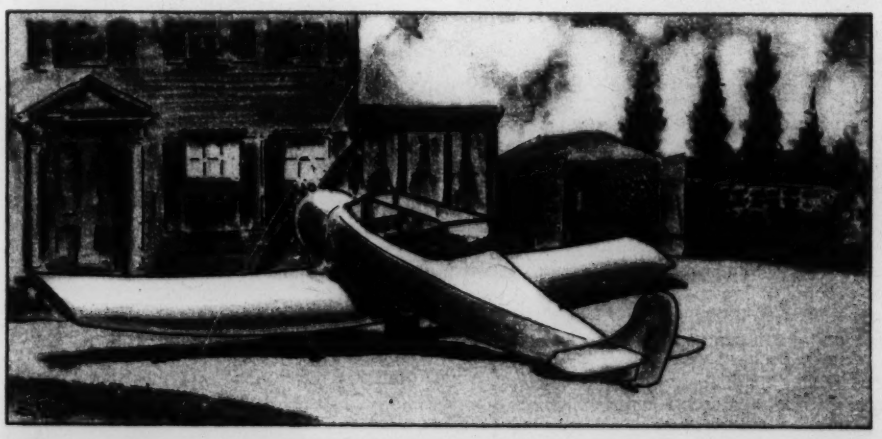
The very safety and speed of air liners depend upon organization. Radio pricking the air, searchlights playing round the darkened sky, flares gleaming on the landing grounds, maps, dials, indicators—these are an integral part of aviation at the present day. Airway companies realize that flying is not "a game for Junior." Their planes have two pilots. In control towers on the ground, radio operators are keeping in constant touch with the pilots in the air. The plane's position is watched and checked minute by minute.

Fog compels 40,000-ton ocean liners to heave to, and railroads, bristling with safety devices, to slow down their services. The aviator's armor is weaker still. He must fly on or fly up. He faces dilemma.

Meanwhile, by contrast, the motorist can request his passengers to walk in front and direct him when a fog descends. In fact, family motoring only arrived because cars were easy to handle.

But even supposing airplanes became fool-proof, that they cost only $750, that they could fly vertically, that they could hover still in the air. If the family machine became a thing of reality, it would be useful only if it could be brought to the house, like the automobile. But it could not land in the road. Roof space is limited, even where roofs are flat. Airports are out of the way and have become the ports of passenger air lines. The only place left is the garden—the proverbial cabbage patch.

But alas, the cabbage-patch plane will never come to earth. In industrial countries only two classes have cabbage patches—the very rich and the very poor. The rich are not concerned, for they have their private planes already. The class who would constitute the "flying families" live for the most part in the towns and their homes are "on the first floor, sir, three passages back." Meanwhile the very poor may do well to put up aerial scarecrows in their back yards to keep the helicopters off tomorrow's dinner.



YES!

By Sir Alan Cobham, K. B. E.

Britain's "Aerial Ambassador" and Hero of Many Epoch-Making Flights

IT USED TO BE THE AMBITION of every family of moderate means to possess a motorcar. Today, however, many families have turned their eyes from the road to the air. The seemingly impossible is about to happen—families will fly. One cannot exactly specify the number of years within which family flying will be the regular thing, but it is certain that at the present rate of development and with the growing popularity of the light airplane for private use, it cannot be very many years.

The obstacles against family flying were very real a few years back; initial cost, running cost, reasonable safety, lack of space to "take off" and land surrounding the average home of moderate means, together with limited appreciation of the possibilities of private flying for pleasure and business purposes, were a few of the hindrances to the more speedy progress of family flying. But these have been overcome to a degree, and further success depends upon how rapidly our engineers and inventors can turn the remaining obstacles into opportunities.

If you can afford to keep a good motorcar, then there is no argument against being able to run a light airplane. A standard two-seater plane now costs no more than a good car. Running costs compare favorably, too, for it is possible to fly a light plane for 6 or 8 cents a mile, doing from 20 to 35 miles on a gallon of fuel.

Technical developments during the last few years have made the light plane as safe as any other vehicle or transport. The great difficulty for most families—lack of land space for landing and "taking off"—will disappear. Designers will produce machines able to "take off" and land in the proverbial cabbage patch, and every town will have its own properly equipped landing ground to handle traffic by air.

The advantages of the family airplane are even greater than those of the fast motorcar, for there are added the perfect freedom and ease with which one can roam in the air from place to place at an average rate of about 90 miles an hour. No corners or hold-ups, no mass of busy streets or the speed limits of the more fashionable avenues. A plane's way is a bird's way—one can fly in a straight line from anywhere to anywhere or deviate at any point at will. Tours of pleasure can be done in perfect freedom unknown with any other form of transport. One can cover three times the distance in a limited time, and, in spite of covering a far greater mileage, the actual physical fatigue of flying is far less than either car or train.

Holiday touring in a private plane offers pleasures undreamed of and unimagined. The most out-of-the-way places are brought next door. One gets a variety of experiences by making contacts with folk one would never meet on the more conventional rail or car routes, which is in itself an amusement and an education. Indeed, it could be claimed with reason that the science of flying has been responsible for our most modern humanizing art.

While air tourists will not have the pleasure of experiencing a tumultuous reception such as Lindbergh received, nor the generous hospitality lavished at an earlier date on Alcock and Brown for being ambitious enough to "hop the Atlantic" in a single thrilling jump, yet today it is rare for a flier to drop from the blue on foreign soil without receiving an expression of generous welcome and friendship.

Besides giving illimitable opportunities for pleasure, the family airplane offers a business service to its owner far greater than does any other form of transport. We in England are finding it a great boon to go on business errands by air, either inland or across to the Continent of Europe. We are witnessing the beginnings of an Empire Air Service as well as a weekly service to the East. In the United States, where the great cities are hundreds of miles apart, the material gain of flying for the commercial and the business man is incalculable.

The family airplane presents opportunities for closer intercourse between the peoples of the earth. The ease and speed at which one will soon be able to "hop" long distances will bring together members of all nationalities for sport and social life.

It requires but little imagination to picture the day, not too distant, when hundreds of families of every nation will be paying flying social visits to one another. So the growth of family airplanes will help progress and the peaceful trend of modern civilization.

Weeding Crime From the Garden of Youth

Early Appearance of the Tares Indicates Need of Such Changes in Educational Methods as Will Combat Antisocial Tendencies and Conduct

By Bliss Knapp

THE MASTER CHRISTIAN once published a news item in which he challenged the thought of fatalism or helplessness in the face of an impending accident. He said, "Those eighteen, upon whom the tower in Siloam fell, and slew them, think ye that they were sinners above all men that dwelt in Jerusalem? I tell you, Nay: but, except you repent, ye shall all likewise perish." He did not hesitate to say that those people were actually killed, nor to explode a popular fallacy that such unfortunate people were suffering the deserved consequences of their own sin. But he stressed the point that such disasters, far from being an act of God, were actually preventible and he pointed out that the right way for avoiding them in the future was to repent, that is, to displace material belief by spiritual thinking.

Perhaps his explanation finds some justification in another news item. It was in 1904 that the General Slocum, an excursion boat carrying about a thousand Sunday School children and their teachers, was burned with all on board within the precincts of New York Harbor. But as Coleridge once said, "Often do the spirits of great events stride on before the events." And so in this case, one woman on that boat had such a strong premonition of danger that she slipped ashore just before the gangplank was pulled in. Moreover, she persuaded a man to take his wife and five children with her, and those eight were saved. Another man, who had arranged to take his family on that excursion, sensed the danger before leaving his home. But his wife, unwilling to heed his warning, lost her life.

Those innocent children who perished in that holocaust could not have been sinners above others who remained at home; but that event enables us to know that it was humanly possible in a degree to foresee the danger before it had a physical manifestation.

* * *

Indeed, the period of time that intervenes between one's mental awareness of the danger and its physical manifestation is quite sufficient for the protection of those who have eyes to see and a purpose to walk by that sight.

We are grateful to an enlightened press for giving space to that which saved a few from death by heeding an intuitive and protective sense. Spiritual intuition which emanates from God and becomes available to man by repentance should be cultivated more generally. Should not a people turn to their God to protect them? Should not this spiritual sense be used to extricate one's self from a business problem, from a political debacle, or even from a crime wave?

According to the first volume of the Harvard Law School survey of crime, about 95 per cent of the juvenile delinquents have been known to mingle with bad companions. Although it is well known that boys, as a rule, like to congregate in groups, only a little more than 7 per cent of those delinquents actually belong to what is known as a gang. A gang is defined as a group with a recognized leader, and definitely committed to antisocial purposes. Think of the timely help that parents could give if they would heed their intuitions more frequently in noting wrong tendencies which may be developing in their offspring.

Sir Basil Thompson, former head of Scotland Yard, once declared in my hearing that a juvenile with antisocial tendencies usually has a gallery. It is seldom that a boy will follow his father, or any adult, into crime; it is usually an older brother or the leader of his gang that he follows. He must have his own gallery and he plays up to that gallery. That is seen when a group of boys tries to walk along the top of a fence, after visiting the circus. A boy wants to repeat the stunt before his own gallery.

It is not at all harmful for a juvenile, nor for an adult for that matter, to learn how the mighty Blondin performed his tight-rope acts a couple of generations ago. If parents and teachers would develop those tendencies in the children in the right way, much good could come of it; for Mary Baker Eddy has seen fit to mention that in her book, "Science and Health."

From an Early Illustration of a Blondin Feat

"HIS FEAR MUST HAVE DISAPPEARED BEFORE HIS POWER OF PUTTING RESOLVE INTO ACTION COULD APPEAR."

It is worth recording that Blondin once wheeled his manager across Niagara Falls in a wheelbarrow, with nothing between him and the swirling waters but a thin cable. Again, he had another performer follow him to the center of the cable, and out there over the water, climb upon Blondin's shoulders. Such feats of self-control rightfully stir the imagination and invite imitation, but not blindly.

If one thinks such self-control comes from the exercise of the will, let him hear what Mrs. Eddy said of Blondin, "His fear must have disappeared before his power of putting resolve into action could appear."

I was once present at the Concord (N. H.) State Fair, when Mrs. Eddy was the guest of the fair on Governor's Day, and I was impressed by her evident interest in the high diving. Later in conversation with Mrs. Eddy, the high diver confessed that he would be killed unless he had thoroughly conquered his fear.

One could never say that it is will power that overcomes fear. It requires something that transcends the five senses to achieve that, and that is doubtless the reason why Mrs. Eddy has immortalized Blondin. So we learn that the mastery of the human body can be achieved only after one's fear has been overcome through a definite consciousness of God's presence. Surely the more one's education leads him to that awareness of God, in feats of physical prowess, the more will he be turned from antisocial purposes.

* * *

When a man turns a triple somersault from a trapeze into the waiting hands of his partner, he is traveling at the rate of 62 miles per hour, according to Mr. Alfredo Codona, as reported in the Saturday Evening Post. To land with precision, at such speed, in the outstretched hands of his partner, both performers must gauge their time by less than a hundredth of a second. To strike even four inches out of the way from incorrect timing, as once happened, meant a very severe accident. That precision in timing is the result of an education of a lifetime.

One may not know just why he lets go of the trapeze at a certain instant. Only that something which transcends the five senses, sometimes called the sixth sense, can inform him. Above all he must hold to mental self-government constantly, well knowing that if his mind gets to wandering for the fraction of a second, he will fall.

The greatest enemy to the circus performer's success is found in aggressive mental suggestions, which become insistent during his act. However, the circus performer is educated to resist those suggestions and never to yield to their whisperings, for his very life depends upon it.

* * *

The happy onlooker knows little of the struggle that is going on in the performer's mentality. He may never think of the mental self-government involved in conquering a triple somersault, that it is more mental than physical, and that one must live a clean life to make such mastery over the body possible. One who is incapable of gaining the mastery over his passions and appetites can never control his mind and body sufficiently to do a trapeze act or walk a tight rope.

We have to turn to the words of St. Paul for the partial explanation of all this conflict, "For the flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh: and these are contrary the one to the other." It must be the power of thought freed from fear which enables the trapeze performer to turn a triple somersault, and evidence the complete control over the flesh which that act requires.

How many of our public school-teachers know enough about specific mental training to make clear to their pupils how they may be protected?

Here is the story of a boy in the secondary schools who was constantly seized with the impulse to appropriate articles from the pockets of his schoolmates and even from the teacher's desk; then he would good-naturedly turn them over to some other teacher with a fantastic story about how he found them. This boy also had a brilliant mentality, was very clever in all that he did, but his antisocial tendencies brought him into conflict with school discipline. The disciplinarian in that school of 1500 boys recognized in the boy a spark of native honesty and proceeded to build upon it. He carefully explained to the boy the natural warfare between the flesh and the Spirit, and how one can learn to differentiate between impressions from such opposite sources.

This boy was required to report to his disciplinarian twice a day for one year. Naturally it taxed the patience of both pupil and teacher to check so frequently on the boy's conduct; but whenever possible the boy was commended. At one time the parents were asked to consider the possibility of his expulsion from school. But gradually the better nature of the boy began to gain strength; he had learned to know how to differentiate between thoughts from reason on the one hand, and influences from the flesh on the other which lead to antisocial conduct. Once the boy's mental decision was won to do right, his improvement was steady and he began to contribute articles to the school paper, including a few poems. He was finally graduated honorably, and to the great joy of his parents.

Another type of boy in the secondary schools is the one who is sometimes told by his teachers that he is stupid. That of course should never be done, even under the most provoking circumstances, for in this case the boy naturally resented it and grew more and more disobedient. He developed a sullen disposition, suspected the motive of those who spoke to him, and thought everyone was seeking to take advantage of his stupidity, and so he generally did the very opposite of anything he was asked to do.

* * *

The first step of the disciplinarian in this case was to gain the boy's confidence, and it was done by telling just how a boy with a similar difficulty was set free. When the boy exclaimed, "That is exactly my own difficulty," his interest was aroused to know more of the way to get his freedom. He had been led to believe that he was stupid, that his mental faculties were inferior to those in other boys; but when he was told that true mental faculties were bestowed by God, he seized greedily upon the fact that his mental faculties came from the same source and were equally as good as those of the brightest boy in school. He was told how he could claim his God-given faculties and how he could express them as other boys did, and what a change came over him!

That boy went straight to the teacher who had so frequently told him he was stupid, and argued out the reasons why he was not stupid, and he held his ground against the teacher. He had learned for the first time the origin of thoughts, and also the origin of mental faculties, and how to differentiate between the good and the bad. No one had ever told him that before, and his improvement began with that explanation. The result was that he, too, was graduated honorably and passed his entrance examination to college successfully.

I am not unmindful that the teachings of modern psychology would say that the above method was very archaic. To say that one's mental faculties are distinct in and of themselves, and that they have a common origin in God, has sometimes been called the faculty method of psychology and is very archaic. But the cases cited above would indicate the desirability of a change in educational methods—a trek back to the psychology of former days; for it would seem to be the case that modern psychology has sown the wind and reaped the whirlwind of atheism in our schools and colleges.

If we are going to raise up men fit to rule a modern commonwealth, we must look to the schools and colleges to do it. If these same schools and colleges are going to prepare the pupils' minds properly, and civilize their passions to combat antisocial conduct, pupils must be taught their relationship to God. They will know their duty only as they know their true destiny, so that when a modern John the Baptist comes to them preaching repentance, because the kingdom of God is at hand, they will know how to look within their own thoughts to see the kingdom of heaven in those thoughts that have their origin in God.

Liberalism Raps at Door of Supreme Court

Figure of Chief Justice Hughes, Arbiter of the New Deal, Stands Out Prominently in Trend of America's Highest Tribunal Away From the Well-Anchored Conservatism of the Past

By Richard Lee Strout

IT IS EARLY AFTERNOON on a "decision Monday" in the Supreme Court. Outside the swinging doors, guarded by a faithful colored attendant, waits a patient line of sight-seers. Inside, the circular rows of seats are filled, and the benches at the rear are jammed. In the space reserved for Department of Justice officials and members of the Supreme Court Bar there is a stir of decorous excitement. The Solicitor-General himself is on hand. The quill pens, still supplied for visiting attorneys, are twiddled nervously in the hands of waiting lawyers. The ancient chamber—the chamber that served as the abode of the Senate for half a century, that heard Webster's reply to Hayne and that so soon is to be deserted for the majestic Greek temple of the court's new offices—is crowded. For now comes the great moment.

The lesser decisions have been handed down. This is to be the chief case of the day. The court, with a fine sense of the dramatic, always reserves its biggest case for the last. The figure in the center of those nine strikingly differentiated judges on the bench leans forward. Now he is reading. He has begun the court's opinion in a case that deals with the National Recovery Act: that may make or break the whole Roosevelt New Deal—that might conceivably break even an administration. It is an issue in which the court's opinion will contract or expand the current conception of the 150-year-old Constitution. Men still unborn will move to the measure of the opinion now being expressed.

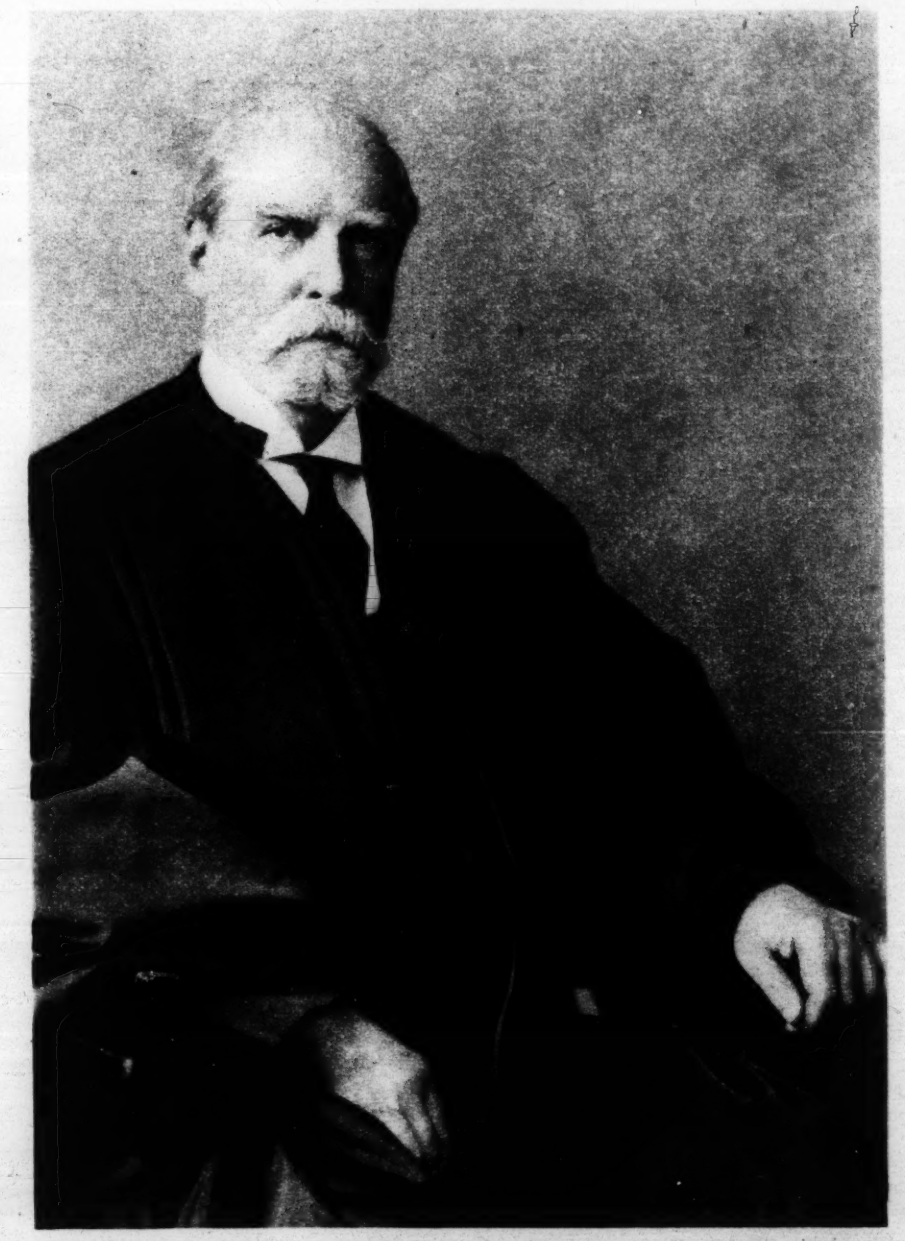
Observe the man who renders this decision. He is Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice. If ever a man personified in his own countenance the firm, intelligent austerity of the most august court of a great nation (with hardly a doubt, the most powerful court in the world today) it is Mr. Chief Justice Hughes.

He speaks in a clear, incisive voice which has in it not one scintilla of hesitation. Sometimes it seems as though he were not reading at all, but reciting the whole thing from memory, but that is an illusion; equipped with excellent memory, the Chief Justice invariably delivers a prepared address without consulting notes and with only slight departure from the manuscript.

* * *

The black robes enhance the effect of the shaggy eyebrows, white hair and Olympian beard. Among the strong, firm features the distinguishing one is the high forehead. Such is the picture of the present Chief Justice as he holds the stage in one of the greatest dramas Washington affords.

Charles E. Hughes goes down the years with the theory of his enigmatic personality largely dispelled. Age has mellowed this figure and given it a geniality which it never possessed when he played the rôle of political leader to a great party. It is odd to remember now that people once seriously questioned the kind of human being that lay behind the Hughes exterior. Even as late as 1930 there was misunderstanding of the man, and the Senate hotly debated his confirmation, with opponents denouncing him as one who favored "the exaltation of property rights above human rights." How extraordinary those loose epithets sound today, in the light of some of his recent decisions! The fable of austerity and aloofness has followed him, however, ever since that bright day, 30 years or so ago, when the New York City newspapers first discovered him, a new kind of champion of the people, and counsel of the Stevens Gas Committee. His clothes are more spruce now than in those crusading days in New York, and his whiskers (if one is not guilty of lese majesty in saying so!) are more under control. Gov. Alfred E. Smith, so the story goes, on meeting him some years back, blurted out, "Why, Charlie, you've bobbed it!" But the legend of his coldness goes on. Fortunately for Mr. Hughes, he has left the world of back-slapping politicians and has been translated in his own lifetime into a sort of Hughes myth, to preside in the one room in Washington where the atmosphere can be truly described as august. The aura has been thrown around him here along with the black toga, and the same traits of reserve and austerity which prevented his election as President now enhance his reputation as Chief Justice. There is a fumbling appropriateness in the way men are fitted to offices in the Great Democracy. Mr. Hughes looks better on the bench than in the White House. And since geniality is permitted to the gods also, Mr. Chief Justice Hughes, in the past years, seemed to mellow more and more.



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CHARLES E. HUGHES
Chief Justice of the United States

The young Mr. Hughes was the Samuel Untermyer, the Ferdinand Pecora of his day. His investigations into the gas and insurance scandals in New York in 1905-6 made him, suddenly, a national figure. Once the newspapers discovered him they played him up—perhaps overplayed him—as a new kind of public leader, a Baptist-Roger Williams-reformer, a man of disconcertingly complete self-control and self-containment, of Puritanical habits and spotless integrity—on top of which was the very handy trait of absorbing facts like an adding machine. Perhaps that picture was too highly colored. As things went, it was a picture that made him twice Governor of New York, that followed him to his first appointment to the Supreme Court on the nomination of President Taft (the man whose place, curiously enough, he was ultimately to take as Chief Justice of that selfsame court, after strange vicissitudes had occurred in both lives). It was the picture that followed him when he resigned from the court, as he had previously resigned from the New York Governorship, this time to run for the Presidency; it followed him for four years as Secretary of State; as spokesman for the United States in his sensationally dramatic disarmament proposals at the Washington Conference; as American representative at the Pan-American Conference at Havana in 1928; as judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice; and finally, in a distorted form, it threatened to defeat him on his appointment to be Chief Justice. The mere enumeration of the extraordinarily diverse activities of this one man takes over much space in a brief biographical article. Through it all, only one of those original labels stamped upon him still holds strictly true: he has come through nearly a third of a century of partisan, mud-slinging politics with a record of conscientious public service and good name, untarnished.

Anecdotes accumulate around a long career. Once a reporter asked Mr. Hughes if he understood French.

"No," came the typically restrained reply, "but I have taught it."

Sometimes the stories are frankly apocryphal. Mr. Justice Hughes was walking with a fellow colleague in the country.

"Those sheep have just been shorn," said the companion.

"At least they have been shorn on this side," replied the stickler for positive evidence.

There are plenty of true stories about the Chief Justice, besides the legends. Recently he was invited to a Gridiron Club dinner at the capital, but declined because of a previous engagement. Club officers learned later, however, that the other engagement had been canceled, and wrote him a second tactful invitation. The Chief Justice cordially accepted. In the lower margin of his reply was the delightful legal notation, "Appeal admitted; opinion reversed."

Mr. Hughes was the son of a New York up-state Baptist minister. His early career presented an exasperatingly exemplary record to his political sponsors in the presidential race of 1916 when the Republicans were trying desperately to "humanize" him for the voters. Campaign managers tell amusing tales of that time. Reporters assigned to cover Mr. Hughes complained that traveling with the candidate was like living with an iceberg, and that they might as well go home if he did not provide more copy. Political candidates of all lands must catch the popular imagination. The exigencies of American politics demanded some redeeming human touch—some minor personal idiosyncrasy say, or—better still—some slight falling from grace that would put him on the voter's level. The Republican managers searched, but in vain. What they did find, to their consternation, was that he had learned to read at 3½; that at 7 he had presented to his father a treatise on "The Limitations of the Human Mind," while another early effort was entitled "Evils of Light Literature." Not much in that, certainly, to win the man on the street!

* * *

Mr. Hughes was graduated from Brown, with honors, at 19, and spent a year teaching Greek, preparatory to law studies at Columbia. But although neither then nor since did he acquire the easy affability of the politician, this was because, simply, he disdained such arts and not because he was not possessed of an abundant store of humor or a knowledge of the common man. Indeed, the young Hughes was elected class prophet at Brown to make the "funny" speech, as he put it; and many an address since that day has testified to his delightful charm and his ability to tell a story.

Mr. Hughes owned too powerful an intellect to make him a comfortable companion for the ordinary politician. One remembers, even as a reporter, that Zeus-like personality which kept newspaper men at bay and in awe at press conferences which he conducted while Secretary of State under President Harding. It was a trait which, alas, his successor, Mr. Frank Kellogg, did not share.

Possessed of enormous physical exuberance, he would give the impression, somehow, of bounding out of his inner sanctum at such conferences, dressed generally in a dark suit with pencil stripings; he would give a charming but at the same time unapproachable smile to reporters and briefly run through the day's developments, frequently explaining matters with customary force, clarity and terseness. There were few questions afterward. Even the most intrepid journalist could be congealed by a Hughes look. As one commentator has put it, Mr. Hughes never let his dignity get thawed, nor his geniality get frozen. And another, with a touch of poetry, remarked, "His smile is a rainbow across a glacier."

There is an ironic quality in the fact that a shift of 3773 votes in California in the election of 1916 would have made him President of the United States, when the whole course of history in America's relationship to the World War might have been changed. Had he, on a certain day in that year, met the

(Continued on Page 15)

Queen of Sparkles Still Reigns

Economic Conditions May Change but the Diamond Continues to Hold Its Own as a Silent and Inseparable Companion of Man's Imagination

By Janet Mabie

IN ELANDSFONTEIN in the Transvaal not long ago, a prospector stubbed up two yellow pebbles in loose alluvial stone; and in a space of an hour or so, someone had offered him $375,000 for them, which he declined.

In Providence, Rhode Island, almost the next day, streams of people jostled and craned over two glass cases in an exhibition space in the Public Library because Tilden & Thurber, jewelers, had put on public view their collection of 20 or so replicas of famous diamonds: the Cullinan, the Hope, the Kohinoor, the Jubilee, the curiously cut Shah of Persia, the Orloff, the Sancy and so on.

In Boston, Massachusetts, Mr. William Weiler, a jeweler both witty and wise, sniffed at the legend that the Hope diamond is "unlucky." "Only," said he, with the look of an owl, "if you aren't the owner!"

In New York City a dark and enthusiastic young man named Bieber sat in the almost Gothically monastic offices of Robinson & Sverdlik and fingered a star sapphire which some day will fetch $50,000 from someone unable to resist its beautiful and mysterious glow; and over the quivering cross of the star he told a story, not without its humorous aspects, of another sapphire, which was sold in a ring at an auction for $19 because the person who bought it perceived only the platinum setting, which interested him, and not the Cashmere sapphire which did not. Later the dark young man bought the sapphire for $900 and it passed on its way. The latest price paid for it was $8500 and the end may not be yet!

* * *

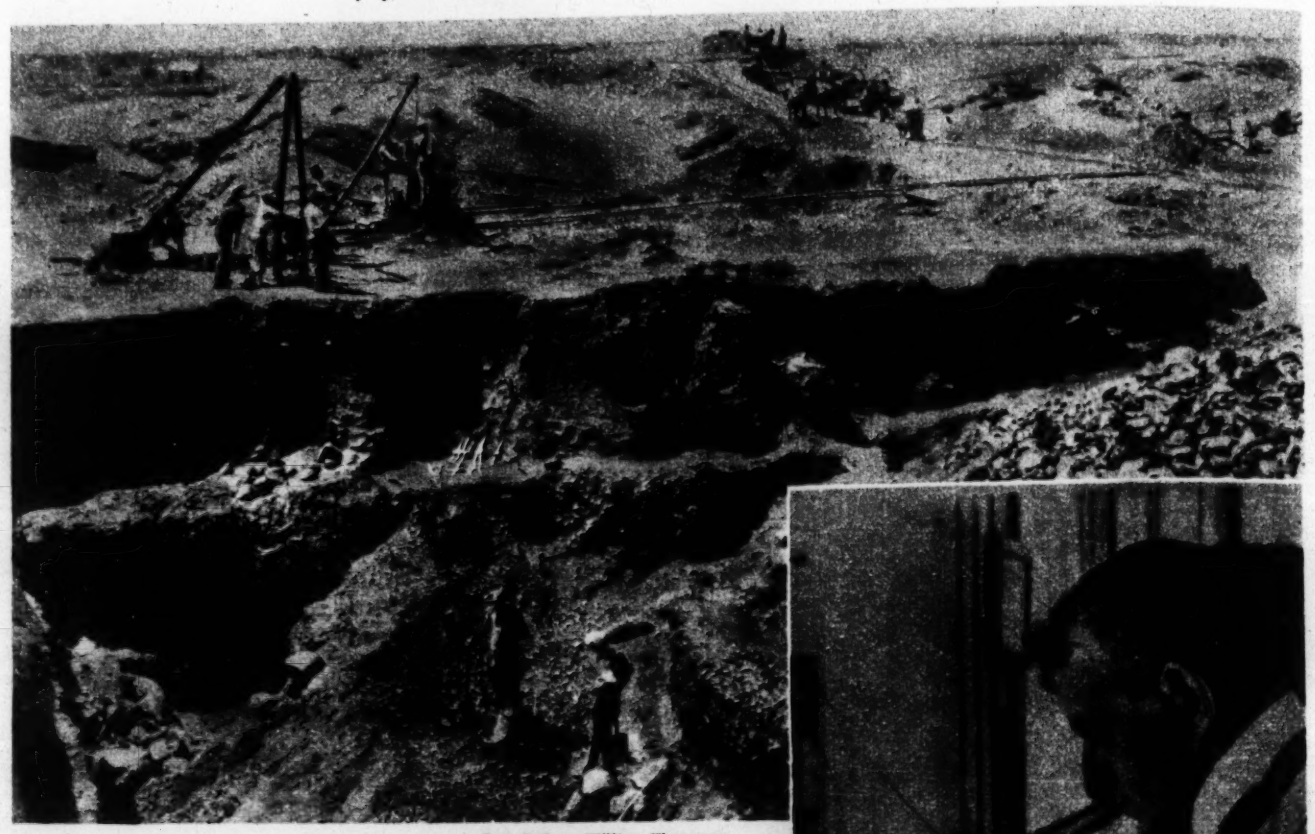
These incidents may seem to bear no relation to one another, but they do.

To begin with, the Transvaal is precious-stone country; diamond country, to be exact. And what happens in the Transvaal stirs people's imaginations irresistibly in every other country on the face of the globe. The blue clay ground of the Transvaal has been yielding facts as well as fables ever since 1867. The story goes that in that year a child of Daniel Jacobs, a Boer farmer, collected some pebbles to play with one day; that, among them, one was bright and shining; that a traveler, by name O'Reilly, noticed the glint, separated it from the others when the child had tired of playing with them, carried it to Grahamstown and learned that it was a diamond crystal, weighing 21 3-16 carats. And the diamond rush was on.

It was 1905, when a fabulous stone later called the Cullinan was found. It weighed 3024¾ carats, was about four inches long and as big as a man's fist. The stone showed two fractures; an internal strain could have caused them; no one could tell what size or shape they would be; crystallographers said they might never turn up.

And then, in 1934, the prospector found two new yellow pebbles. Diamonds in the rough. One weighed 500 carats. The other 726 carats. How to tell that they were the missing parts of the Cullinan? They were found three miles from where the Cullinan was found. How, if they were the missing parts, were they found three miles away? A river bed might have carried them, slowly. At any rate, what is three miles, compared to the millions of years that have passed since the Cullinan was formed? A mere imperceptible dot on the map of time.

Let a big diamond be found in South Africa, or a 100-carat ruby, sped by runner from Mogok in Upper Burmah down the Irrawaddy to Rangoon, and instantly, as quickly as the telegraph wires can click the tale, people will visit jewelers in New York and London, in Warsaw and in Shanghai, in Morocco and in Nice, perhaps to look, but to buy if they can, for thoughts and tales of jewels beget desire for them. Not for the Hopes and the Orloffs, the Sancys or the Dresden Greens except in fantasy; but finely cut rubies and emeralds and sapphires, the glimmering fires of which have, from time immemorial, had the power to kindle man's aspirations and dreams, hopes, labors and pure fancies.



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SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S "RICHEST" SOIL
View of a Diamond Claim Near Kimberley, South Africa, Showing Workers Engaged in Making Excavation.

* * *

From ancient times precious stones have been the silent and inseparable companions of man's imagination. The history of precious stones runs like a gleaming thread through the lives and histories of famous men and women of the ages. Pliny, the Elder, and Theophrastus wrote the first natural histories on record, and in them the allusions to gems were historical and romantic in color, more than they were mineralogical. But mineralogy came along and evolved into an exact science and presently had a subdivision, which is gemology. And in the field of gemology and its lures lies the secret of the prospector's temerity in refusing $375,000 for his yellowish lumps. And also the reason why a Providence schoolgirl fingered the green chip in her Five-and-Ten-Cent-Store ring and flushed, as she said, softly, "Oh!" looking at the replica of the Dresden Green diamond; and the reason why the tall, distinguished, silver-haired woman, whose fingers, ringed with lovely pearls, lay white and tense on the exhibition case as she looked from the copy of the strange-storied Pigott diamond, and said breathlessly to the friend with her, "Fancy! Its owner forced a trusted French soldier to grind the original Pigott to powder before his eyes, so its glory should not be owned in turn by his assassins."

These days, in the diamond and colored gem and pearl markets, there are strange and exciting stories of unusual activity. The stock market crash has dimmed into something at which people, by being ultra hardy, can laugh a little now.

Recovery is more than a word. Money is moving. And, with money, so with jewels.

The dark and well-informed young man in New York laid a double clip on the table between us; a frost of beautifully cut diamonds surrounding two marvelous rubies. Synthetic or paste-diamond jewelry dulled people's acquisitive taste for real diamonds and real rubies? Never, said the young man. "People who have owned real diamonds, real emeralds and rubies and sapphires, will never be content with paste reproductions. People who have never owned real ones will always aspire, and try, to own them."

People are buying jewels.

It comes as a little surprise to those of us who have grown reconciled to talk of frugality.

Why, when it can be said without fear of too tumultuous contradiction that times are still not exactly soft, are people buying precious stones, the costs of which are not very much less than formerly?

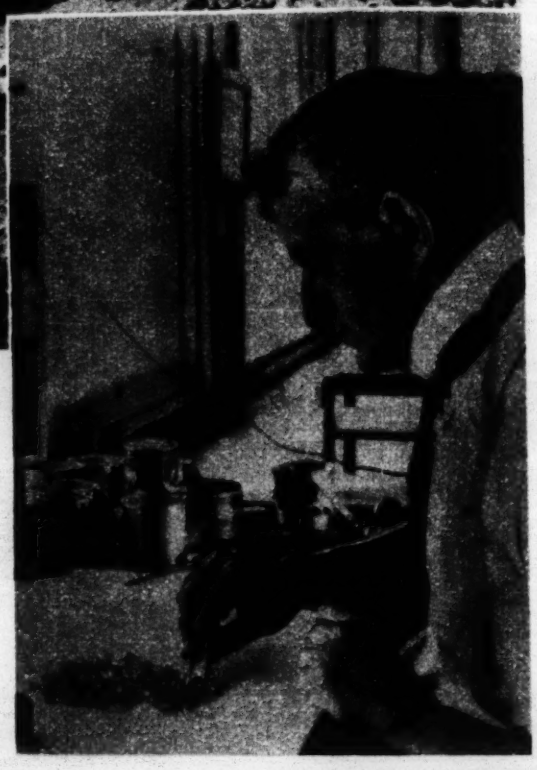
Mr. Ronald Reed, who has sold jewels in many cities and many states, leaned on a glass case in Providence and looked with an appraising eye at a sapphire big as a dime, surrounded in a ring by blue-white diamonds, and he said reflectively, "Why are people buying jewels? Good jewels!

"Well, there are a great many good jewels in the market to be bought. Many have come there through what we call 'distressed sales.' Families that owned fine collections have allowed the collections to be broken up. Many a person who never supposed he or she would be able to own a fine stone that had once been in one of the almost-fabled collections has been able to purchase it.

"And there is another reason. Perhaps it is more powerful than simply the ancient reason of the pure joy of acquisition of a luxury.

"The confusion of the times, which began with the crash of the stock market, taught people something which is very interesting. It taught them that a day, two days, a week, whenever, after stocks and bonds grew more nearly to resemble fine bits of engraving than certificates for cash, that their diamonds and other jewels—of course, diamonds, mostly—were worth precisely what they had been when things were well, and would continue to be worth their full value.

"That is very comforting knowledge. To have possession of a definite value which cataclysm cannot shake. . . . To shrewd people diamonds and many other precious stones have taken on a new significance, a new stability, a new soundness as investment."



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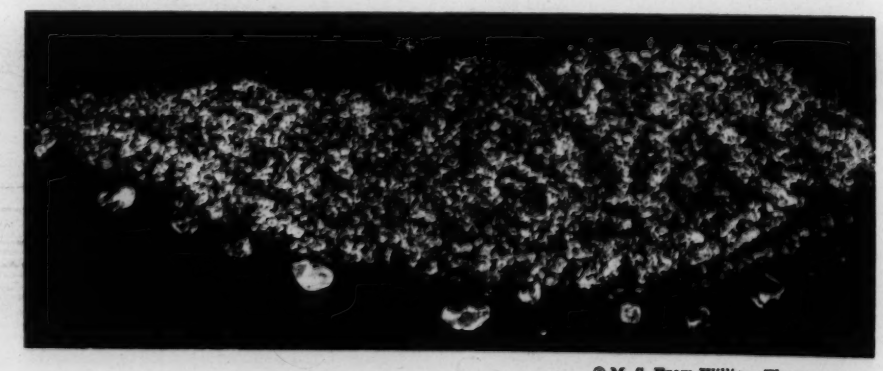
GIVING THE "SPARKLERS" AN APPRAISAL
An Expert at Kimberley, South Africa, Sorting and Classifying Diamonds.



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THERE'S A FORTUNE IN THIS LITTLE PILE
And It's Only a Two Days' Yield of Diamonds From the Famous Mines at Kimberley in South Africa.

Again Roman Legions Colonize Africa

Fascist Italy, Long Before Mussolini's Declaration for Primacy, Started Its Bid for Expansion . . . Balbo, Air Hero, Leads Conquest of Soil in Libya

By Major E. W. Polson Newman

Wide World

FROM AIR TO LAND CONQUEST
Marshal Italo Balbo, Governor of Libya, Leads Expansion in Africa.

SIGNOR BENITO MUSSOLINI'S recent speech before cheering legions of Fascists, describing a 60-year program to establish the primacy of Italy in world affairs, marks but another step in the lengthening strides of that nation to strengthen its position in central Europe and carry its restless colonizing energy across the Mediterranean to Africa—to a land where mute, deserted ruins tell of the glories and conquests of ancient Rome.

With Marshal Italo Balbo's arrival in Tripoli as Governor of Italian Libya, a further stage in the remarkable transformation of that country from a valueless waste to a land of moderate fertility and successful colonization was established.

Although Libya has been in Italian hands for over 20 years, it was not until Mussolini came into power in Italy that any serious progress could be made; but since then difficulties have been overcome with the greatest determination and rapidity. From the governorship of Count Volpi to that of Marshal Badoglio, progress has been unceasing, and the new Governor is likely to accelerate the pace.

The first essential task was to pacify the twin colonies of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, which were formerly at the mercy of hostile tribes. While the former was reduced to order in 1929, it was not until 1932 that the Italians succeeded in bringing the latter into line. Hence, Tripolitania is considerably ahead of Cyrenaica in all respects, although the more backward colony is working hard to make up for lost time. As each area became pacified a military administration was set up until such time as the population may be considered sufficiently advanced for a civil administration.

The country is therefore divided up into a series of zones, administered by the military and civil authorities according to the demands of the local situation. While in the neighborhood of the coast conditions are now similar to those in any civilized Oriental country, in the desert hinterland the tribal system is such that considerable vigilance is necessary.

The nomadic populations are grouped under their own chiefs, and an effort is made to settle them wherever possible. The sedentary natives, on the other hand, are divided into "quarters" in the towns and "fractions" in rural centers, each under the control of a "mukhtar" assisted by an "imam" for questions of religion or personal status.

The next move was to open up the country, and to find means of utilizing the subsoil water in the absence of any perennial rivers. Realizing the value of motor transport in a region where a flexible means of transit is desirable, the Italians have constructed a system of excellent roads, which are maintained in good repair and connect the chief centers near the coast with the agricultural settlements. On these high roads there are regular motorbus services, while on the many natural desert tracks motor tenders serve the needs of the moving population.

By sea, the excellent steamships of the Tirrenia Company connect Tripoli with Benghazi, the capital of Cyrenaica, and form the principal link between Libya and the mother country.

Aviation, however, is the form of transit likely to achieve the greatest success, and it is possibly for this reason that Marshal Balbo has been placed in charge of the administration. Although at present civil aviation is confined to a flying boat service from Ostia, the airport of Rome, to Tripoli, with a connecting service by airplane along the coast to Benghazi, aviation may well convert Libya into a transit country in course of time.

Fortunately, water is usually found in Tripolitania within a few feet of the surface, and little pumping is necessary for the purposes of irrigation, while in Cyrenaica there is a still more plentiful supply of subsoil water.

In Tripolitania, which is suitable for horticulture and the cultivation of trees, great efforts have been made to extend the cultivable areas by irrigation and other means. For this reason special attention is paid to the afforestation of the sand dunes in the hope that fertile soil may be the result. In Cyrenaica, on the other hand, cattle farming has made good progress, and the growing of crops, chiefly barley, has sufficiently good prospects to raise the hope of an Italian granary in Africa.

As the soil of the Italian holdings is in most parts practically desert, the extent to which cultivation of olives, vines, oranges, and other fruits is carried out is most remarkable, while tobacco is grown on an increasing scale.

It is also surprising to see how eucalyptus, pine, cypress and other trees can transform an otherwise desolate region into an attractive settlement for immigrants. The colonists, who receive concessions of land, as well as financial and technical aid from the Government, are well housed in healthy surroundings, and have native labor to help them in menial tasks. Nevertheless, it is not unusual to see Italians and Arabs working side by side.

DESERT DAYBREAK MIRRORED AT GHADAMES Courtesy ENIT
"Where There Are Palm Trees There Is Precious Water." This Spring, Hemmed In by Walls, Means Much in a Parched Land.

At the end of 1932, out of a total of 202,325 hectares acquired by the state for colonization purposes, 100,004 hectares had been distributed, leaving a balance of 102,321 hectares in hand for disposal. There are few parts of the world where so much has been made out of so little, and the convincing results of today reflect the untiring efforts of administrators and colonists.

The show places of Libya, however, are to be found in the city of Tripoli, where Italian effort has converted a dirty little Turkish town into a dignified city with its European and Oriental quarters. While the Arab and Jewish quarters, constituting one of the oldest cities in the world, have been subjected to a most effective "cleaning-up" process, their African and Oriental charm still remains as before.

The European quarter is entirely new, has a large modern hotel, and is a model of town planning under Oriental conditions, the new buildings harmonizing well with their older surroundings and being admirably suited to European needs. Indeed, the new thoroughfares, with their imposing public buildings of modern Italian and Oriental design, reflect in their architecture the natural way in which Italy blends with the East.

The great charm of Tripoli and its surroundings lies in its typically African character and the natural ways of the people have not been spoiled by too much money to spend. There is none of that everlasting clamor for "baksheesh," which is a pestilence to travelers in the East. Nor does the Italian Government allow visitors to be badgered by beggars or tormented by traffickers in trivialities of all kinds. Vendors of rugs, carpets, sheepskins, etc., pass to and fro before the cafés, but they take "No" for an answer.

While Italian is the European language spoken in Tripoli, there is a growing desire to learn English, and visitors are always assured of that delightful consideration and courtesy which are characteristic of Italians all over the world.

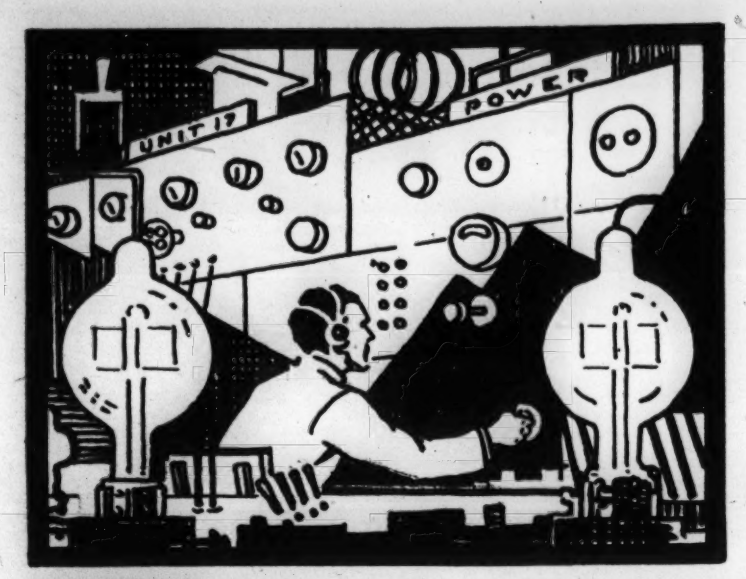
Libya is a country of great contrasts. In Tripoli there are magnificent buildings, good hotels, and a gayly-lit promenade by the sea. There are cafés and cinemas for Europeans, who can also listen to Italian music played by first-class military bands.

Beyond the fringe of oases stretching along the coast, the caravan routes lead into the solitude of the Sahara, where the heat and dryness of the day end with a wild African sunset, with perhaps a string of camels silhouetted against the ever-changing horizon.

On the coast Rome has left her relics in the famous baths of Leptis Magna, in the amphitheater at Sabratha, and in the Arch of Marcus Aurelius at Tripoli; and in the desert are found the much earlier culture of neolithic man represented by monolithic and other remains, which occur in great variety and vast numbers. As many as 100,000 of these have been counted in the Mejana steppe alone, including circles like Stonehenge, cairns, underground cells excavated in the rock, barrows [illegible] with huge [illegible] stones, [illegible]s in the form [illegible]amids [illegible] sacrificial altars. It is believed that the builders of these prehistoric monuments are represented by the Berber people, who still form the majority of the inhabitants of Tripolitania.

Courtesy ENIT

ITALIAN AND ARAB CHILDREN MINGLE AT SCHOOL
Nimble Young Fingers Learn Handcrafts in Tripoli to Help Earn Living When Field Work Is Slack.



Infant Radio Outgro

The Layman Marvels at This Precocious Child of the Prese Its Tremendous Future P

Editor

SEE SPEECH AND MUSIC? Paul Bunyan, the legendary hero of the American lumber camps, could. More than that, he could make you "feel" and "taste" them. The irrepressible Paul would bellow his instructions for his hard-bitten crew of lumberjack giants into the cold winter air, and, according to old lumberjack tales, his stentorian tones froze hard in the atmosphere with the white vapor of his lusty breath. Then, when the spring freshets were about to start, Paul's doughty crew of 'jacks would have explicit orders for the spring timber drive. All they had to do was listen to Paul's frozen words melting in the spring thaw, speaking out clearly as he had spoken them months before.

So runs a favorite legend in the North American white man's only native mythology. Did those lumberjacks of the '80s and '90s, for all their wild flights of imagination, ever envision real "stored speech," not merely on a gramophone record of wax or metal but on a magnetized steel wire on which vocal and musical frequencies might be imposed? On wire from which the reproducer could delay the speech's reproduction for days or years or months or perhaps centuries? On wire which could be wiped off, much as you might wipe stains from your pocketknife blade, then used again for recording new speech thereon?

Not even the most naïve—or the wise—in Paul Bunyan's day would believe that such wire-recording would ever be carried on. Yet it is used daily to preserve all the momentous broadcasts over the British radio (the device is called the Blattnerphone). Another device challenging credulity is the Voice-O-Graph, which can draw a diagram of words as they emanate from a loudspeaker, thus enabling the experts to see a pattern of speech and draw therefrom a lot of deductions about "radio personality." But, today, miracles of physical science are no longer laughed at and disbelieved—especially not since the still almost inconceivable miracle of radio has become a fact.

Essentially, radio is a youthful acoustical art, still awaiting the full opening of its "eyes," and only blinking in a glare of publicity about "genius and accomplishment" it knows it doesn't deserve—yet.

If the turn of the present century signaled a marvelous outcropping of automotive, aeronautical and audio radio development—the triplets of twentieth century inventive and industrial genius

—what can the present generation, and the next, and the next, expect in these fields? Well, my subject is "radio" alone—and the editors have given me *carte blanche* to draw upon my imagination in that field, provided only that there is a reasonable basis for what I may report.

* * *

At a conference of hard-shelled technical radio men in Washington some six or seven years ago, I heard a youthful experimenter, obviously bursting with zeal and enthusiasm, arise and declare that "anything man can rationally imagine he can do in the ethereal realm of radio will probably be an actual accomplishment some day."

There was—and still is—Nikola Tesla's dream, for example, of giant power by radio. That venerable electrical inventor visualizes automobiles and airplanes running without fuel, homes lighted and heated by electrical energy broadcast from a distant transmitter. He told a reporter a few years ago:

"There are millions of horsepower of water power in remote parts of the earth which will be converted into electricity and broadcast through a series of power transmitting stations. At each city or community will be central receiving and distributing stations from which the energy will be distributed to the individual homes through a wire system very similar to that in present use.

"Incandescent lamps may then be supplemented by electrodeless vacuum or gas-filled tubes, built directly into the houses. These lamps give a diffused and beautiful light and their life is practically indefinite.

"Airplanes will be electrically motored and run without fuel, receiving energy from a wireless source that never can fail. A prospector far from all traces of society can set up a little apparatus he carries in his pocket, cook and light his camp by radio power and get in complete verbal and visual touch with civilization. . . . Domestic management—the problems of light, heat and household mechanics—will be freed from all labor through beneficent wireless power."

Let's see what Dr. Tesla's prophecies mean, and how far we have traveled toward their fulfillment. First of all, it must be said that he faced and still faces a dubious scientific world when he talks about giant power by radio to replace the present vast power-line systems. Did he not try, in his earlier years, experiments with radiant power from a giant radiating station at Niagara Falls, and did they not fail? They did, for no matter how tremendous the power output of a radio transmitter, the radiated energy, under present methods, is almost immediately dissipated in the ether to the point of being what has been called "fly power."

Radio energy travels in all directions, including earthward and skyward, and when it is received at the antenna of anybody's radio, whether near the radiating station or far away from it, it is so infinitesimal that it might be translated into terms of less energy than is consumed by a fly walking up a windowpane. Such energy certainly will not power motors, cars and airplanes or light homes—not today, at least—but who can tell what the harnessing of the radio waves and the directing of their energy along given courses may ultimately mean?

Recently, I stood before an ultra-short wave transmitter in the Naval Research Laboratories near Washington, and watched Dr. A. Hoyt Taylor "turn on the juice." Although the antenna was merely an iron bar about a yard long, the radiations were sufficient to light without any wire connection an incandescent lamp held in the hand of an assistant standing a few yards away. I was instructed to stand as far away from the apparatus as possible to avoid the heating effects upon my person, which, Dr. Taylor assured me, would soon cause me to faint away. Indeed, his men had instructions to work only a few minutes near the transmitter, then "cool off" for a considerably longer time, then work a few minutes more.

Dr. Tesla has apparently not convinced many of his electrical colleagues that his dream is feasible, nor can I say that I expect to see it realized within my span, but the president of a big automobile manufacturing company a few years ago expressed his belief in Tesla's dream when he prophesied that *this* century would yet see gasoline discarded as a fuel for automobiles by radio-derived motor power.

The Tesla theory is probably the most fantastic of all those that have been expounded around radio, but who is to say that it is not "rational to imagine" when we consider the marvel of radio itself? What would our forefathers have thought of a theorist who forecast the day when a little box, no bigger than a camera, would bring voices and music into the homes of not-so-far-removed future generations without any perceptible connecting link of wire? Or even if he had been told that wires could carry speech and music as well as dots and dashes? The men who invented, let alone the men who predicted, the wire telegraph and telephone met cool receptions indeed for their ideas, and it was many years before they were taken under wing by "responsible" management.

Dr. Lee De Forest, who is acclaimed as the "father of radio" because he gave it its heart—the vacuum tube—is one of the most liberal-minded and farseeing men I know in radio. In 1930, I asked him to expound on the future of radio as he foresaw it. He wrote that he did not "hope for fruition of the Tesla power transmission idea"—a transmission system that starts out with thousands of watts and ends in thousandths of a watt is hardly economical if feasible, he pointed out.

"Still, who knows?" Dr. De Forest went on, "Nikola Tesla, the brilliant electrical worker who has given us our modern alternating current transmission and power system, has predicted radio power transmission. Others have made such predictions. Nothing rational is impossible, if the will to conquer is present."

* * *

Consider Dr. De Forest's own experience. He was a young editor back in Chicago in 1900 when he started tinkering with a toy called "wireless telegraphy" which the young Marconi was already talking about in England. In his collection of experimental apparatus was a spark coil which gave off a crashing spark that never failed to spur him to greater experimental efforts.

The spark coil helped him discover the radio tube—but let him tell it in his own words:

"A peculiar thing happened when I operated that spark coil in my hall bedroom. The Welsbach gas light would dim while the spark was on, only to resume full brilliancy the instant the spark ceased. A trivial occurrence, no doubt; but then an experimenter must ever be interested in trivial things that seem out of the ordinary.

"I was puzzled. What had caused the dimming of that light? My first thought was of the electromagnetic or wireless waves given off as the result of the spark discharge. Had a mysterious yet positive influence been exerted on the heated gas particles of the Welsbach lamp? All of this led to further experiments. It was soon proved that the startling effect I had observed was only the result of sound waves, not at all electric.

"My first attempt at producing a new radio detector based on my observations of the flickering gas flame took the form of two platinum wires placed at different points in the blue flame of a Bunsen burner. The platinum wires were connected with the antenna and the ground. Also, across the two wires, was a combination of sensitive telephone receivers and a battery. The arrangement worked—well enough, in fact, to encourage further experiments. This heated gas wireless detector was constructed in 1903."

Thus was the idea behind the radio vacuum tube born, but it was only the

beginning of the young tinkerer-scientist's efforts to develop his invention. None of the big lamp companies was interested in making glass tubes so that he could carry on his work. Finally, after long, patient search he found a man in New York City who would make the experimental tubes, with a filament displacing the old gas burner in the detector hookup. His audion tube which resulted opened up new fields in wired telephony as well as in radio, for it proved to be a perfect relay for strengthening weakening voice sounds. In 1915, utilizing his tubes as "repeaters," engineers established the first transcontinental telephone service between New York and San Francisco.

Dr. De Forest began experiments with wireless telephony—now called "broadcasting" or "radiocasting"—in 1906.

rows Its Swaddling Clothes

Present Century and Stands Agape as Investigators Bring Into Hazy Outline ure Possibilities for the Service of Mankind

By Martin Codel

Editor of the Magazine "Broadcasting"

Now consider the experience of Signor Guglielmo Marconi, the 22-year-old University of Bologna youth who in 1895 discovered the practical application of the Maxwell theory of "ether" and the Hertz theory of spark-gap transmissions of electrical impulses through that "ether." Today, nearing 60, Senator Marconi is still very much "in harness" and the work he is doing shows perhaps best of all whither radio is really going.

Signor Marconi's recent American visit was really a brief interlude in his continued experimental work, most of which he pursues aboard his yacht Elettra, a veritable floating laboratory.

His interests are focused today on the so-called ultra-short or micro-waves, which almost everyone in radio science believes will ultimately make almost limitless "room in the ether" available for a multitude of uses.

* * *

These micro-waves are wavelengths that measure down to fractions of one meter, and among them are plenty of channels for television, which requires much wider "bands" of wavelengths than audible radio; plenty of waves for additional radio stations; plenty of waves for the facsimile reproduction of letters, newspapers and all forms of written and printed matter that can be flashed through space and reproduced at the receiving end; plenty of waves for expanded radiotelegraph and radiotelephone systems.

The shorter the wavelength, the more wavelengths there are and the less power required to use them. Thus it has been calculated that between 30,000 and 3,000,000 kilocycles, or between 10 meters and one-tenth of a meter (10 centimeters), there are from 4000 to 10,000 tunable radio channels.

More than this, the use of these channels can be duplicated many times within a country or throughout the world without the interference usually resulting on the longer wavelengths. At present, the longer wave channels, such as those used for radiotelegraph, radiotelephone and program radiocasting, can either not be duplicated at all or the stations using them must be limited in power or spaced widely enough apart to prevent the "wave clashes" that ruin clear reception.

* * *

The problem of the so-called ultra-short or micro-waves has been one of keeping their impulses traveling earthward instead of skyward, where they are lost to infinity. This has been solved partially by employing "beam" transmission, which means that the waves are directed toward a given point as if focused like a searchlight. Even then the waves will not travel beyond "line of sight" and will not penetrate natural barriers like hills and mountains or man-made barriers like big buildings.

Since "line of sight" is only to the horizon, the curvature of the earth tends to act as a natural barrier, absorbing the micro-waves. The bending of the waves beyond the horizon, much as a baseball pitcher would throw a curve, is one of the great developments that Marconi already claims to have accomplished. More than that, he says that his extensive experiments with micro-waves have definitely proved that they are not subject to the same atmospheric and daytime disturbances that often render the longer waves useless; in other words, for some reason as yet unknown, there are less static and fading to affect them.

Early in 1932, Marconi announced that, transmitting on 57 centimeters, or less than three-fifths of one meter, he had established reliable telephonic communications between the Elettra, anchored in the Mediterranean, and a point in Sardinia, about 170 miles away, well beyond the horizon. In addition, he had established a reliable radiophone system between the Vatican in Rome and the papal summer home at Castel Gandolfo, 20 miles away, using similar ultra-short waves. The power used in these experiments was less than is employed in a small electric light bulb.

It would be unfair to say that Marconi has been alone in these experiments and developments. In fact, engineers of the American International Telephone & Telegraph Company have spanned the English Channel on even shorter waves, being highly successful with 15 centimeters (three-twentieths of a meter) and establishing a system of communications now being used in connection with British cross-channel flying services on waves of about that frequency.

The latter system, however, does not embrace "wave bending" beyond the horizon, which may be the answer to long-distance transmission on the ultra-short waves. Another device is the "repeater" system of the Radio Corporation of America, which is to be put into test operation soon between New York and Philadelphia, with "repeater" stations at Trenton and New Brunswick, in New Jersey.

I have described the micro- or ultra-short waves not only because they were recently brought to the forefront of attention by Signor Marconi but also because in them lies the hope of radio's great future. New wonders may not be realized at once, yet there can be no doubt that the ultra-short wave experimenters are going to revolutionize today's radio even as Marconi's wireless revolutionized maritime and international communications or De Forest's audion tube revolutionized mass broadcasting.

It was not until the war, when amateur radio was shut down and the "hams" largely impressed into the military service, that radio showed its real mettle as a medium of communications. In 1921, KDKA of Pittsburgh went on the air on regular schedule to broadcast the Harding-Cox election returns, and modern broadcasting began—not much more than a dozen years ago! Even KDKA had several forerunners, including Dr. De Forest's several broadcasting stations and various other amateur stations, but they did not stick to it.

With those limitless micro-waves in prospect, what may the world expect from radio before the century is out?

There is television, of course. Its ultimate outcropping is as certain as time itself, though today the powers at Washington will assign wavelengths to *bona fide* applicants only on an experimental basis, which means that they may not "cash in" by promising a gullible public what they cannot deliver as yet. Images are on the air almost daily and nightly from about a score of such experimental stations, and there are perhaps 10,000 "lookers-in," mostly professional research men and amateur tinkerers. But the public will want something almost equivalent to home movies in clarity of vision, and certainly the equivalent of ordinary broadcast reception in audibility, before television can be said to have "arrived."

With wide "paths in the ether" available on the ultra-shorts, the wider the wave band, the better the delineation possible—television may crop out not merely as a sort of peep-hole arrangement that it would be today, if it were allowed to be commercialized, but it may project upon screens in the home motion pictures of varying sizes up to full theater, depending upon the size of the room. A presidential inauguration, a momentous session of Congress, a World Series—all will be flashed on the home scene through a "televisor" as they are happening, adding vision to the rather complete—if sometimes boresome—audible commentaries from such events already made available through radiocasting and the talking pictures.

Plenty of wavelengths for additional radio stations may mean a local broadcasting station for every community, with its own local television counterpart and with audible and visual hookups into great networks when needed. The number of ultra-short waves, measured in the same units whereby the 96 broadcast channels of today are measured, would run into the tens of thousands for broadcasting purposes alone.

* * *

Sufficient as an example of countless uses of ultra-short waves is the story of a dairyman in Holland who found that, by generating fractional-meter wavelengths within a short space that contained foodstuffs, such as eggs and potatoes, he could preserve the foods as if they were in cold storage; indeed much more cheaply and with an assurance of preservation from decay for months!

Radio tubes no bigger than a shoe button are already in experimental production in a great American factory, and tests have been made with tiny radios carried on the persons of London policemen who got their orders from headquarters through short antennas woven through their clothing and carrying the impulses to amplifiers in their coat pockets.

Sounding almost ridiculous was the testimony of a Detroit creamery company staff veterinarian several years ago. The creamery officials placed loudspeakers in their barns to entertain employees while milking. They found that the productivity of the cows actually increased. The veterinarian in all seriousness accounted for this by explaining that the cows' attention had been attracted to the music and distracted from the milking process. And as seriously he proved by production figures that the cows like soft slow music the best!

* * *

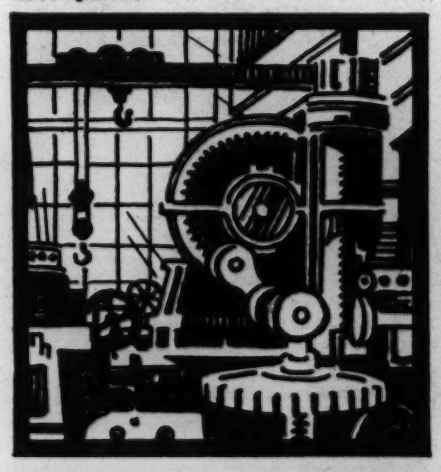
Inventors ought to be open-minded, but they aren't always. Thomas Alva Edison, who actually was the first to hit upon the action of what is now the magical electronic tube—the tube that Dr. De Forest was to perfect where Edison could not see its meaning beyond its application to his incandescent lamp—was approached by reporters in 1901 for a comment on Marconi's feat in sending the letter "S" in code without wires across the Atlantic. All he would say was: "I don't believe it." He lived to learn and believe much more about radio.

Occasionally, there are reports that someone has found a mineral or chemical element that will do away with the need for vacuum tubes in radio. They are scoffed down by those reputed to know of such things. So far no one has actually substantiated a claim to such an accomplishment, although there have been hints and rumors that perhaps the great radio companies are holding tubeless radios back to save their markets—rumors I have never been able to substantiate. But who is there to say that a prospector out in the western hills may not some day find a mineral substance, or a chemist in an attic or factory laboratory may not one day hit upon a solvent giving the same result of electronic flow that the audion tube now gives to radio? Is this less "rational to imagine" than radio itself?

Each stage of radio development has had its skeptics and detractors. It will probably be ever so. Another war may push latent developments forward as did the World War—another war which would see, unhappily but surely, manless tanks and airplanes and battleships operated in every detail of their maneuvering by radio control from staff headquarters, where officers would pore over maps and operate keys that actuate controls aboard these craft to make them do their bidding with precision.

Some say it is the depression that has retarded certain of the potential developments sketched in this article, notably television. I do not feel qualified to argue this suggestion yea or nay.

It is well within recollection of many how radio was regarded by the average American until 25 years ago—Jan. 23, 1909, to be exact—as something nebulous and remote from everyday life. On that day an S O S from the passenger liner Republic off Nantucket, after it had been rammed by the steamship Florida, awakened the consciousness of the nation to that newfangled thing called wireless or radio—a consciousness that became so acute again after radio's rôle in the Titanic disaster a few years later that a beneficent Government began extending every possible aid to its development.



Among the New Books

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Self-Improvement

MAYBE IT'S THE New Deal . . . Anyhow, the crop of success books is heavy . . . Those Americans who didn't get their slice before 1929 will have no excuse not to carve it off now . . . These handbooks to wealth confirm a suspicion we have long harbored—that in order to get rich it is necessary not so much to have certain qualities as to lack others . . . The ones you must do without seem to us the desirable ones . . . This is of course unfortunate for us.

Two of the very latest guides to prosperity are "Turn Your Imagination Into Money," by Ray Giles (Harper), and "If You Want to Get Ahead," by Ray W. Sherman (Little Brown) . . . Both are written (we gather) by sales experts . . . We always admire the frankness of these experts . . . They don't even pretend to appeal to your higher aspirations . . . They tell you flatly what you must do to make more money . . . It must be what they call mass appeal . . . Because it seems that anybody (well, almost anybody) can do it . . . You needn't be clever or well educated or especially able . . . Just follow these simple rules . . . You may ask, if it's so simple, why don't more people make more money? . . . Merely because they don't play nicely.

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Say our authors: Look at Napoleon! Look at Franklin! Look at Morgan! Look at Edison! All right, look at them . . . But it so happens that these men do not embody our notion of the ideal human . . . Very well: Mr. Giles quotes us Michelangelo, Mozart, Emerson—but only to show how their qualities can be utilized for the making of money.

And what is the matter with making money? you may ask . . . Nothing, perhaps; the matter is what happens to you while you make it . . . If you devote yourself too fondly to the pursuit of gain you miss living . . . We knew a very successful advertising man who had been a great music lover and something of an amateur musician . . . We asked him one day (it was in Washington in war time) if he had heard Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra the night before . . . "No," he said, "I used to go regularly but since I've been getting on in business I find I can't listen to music; my mind is full of nothing but figures."

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That man, we regret to say, had become a frightful bore . . . And do you know, we've often found successful people not too entertaining . . . Because after all, one subject does get worn out after a while, doesn't it? . . . Generally speaking, we have found successful men very dull . . . Their path to success seems to have made them wary . . . You never feel that you have their full attention—unless, perhaps, you have been more successful than they . . . There are exceptions, naturally . . . We've met men who, even the experts would agree, are successful (goodness gracious, they're millionaires!) but whose interests have so far transcended the commercial aspects of their careers that they are not only figures of romance but charming companions.

But broadly speaking, we prefer failures, because we've found them more congenial . . . A man who has failed has had time to think, and it is thoughts rather than things that give interest to human life.

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Turn from the super-salesmen to the autobiography of Morris Hillquit, "Loose Leaves From a Busy Life" (Macmillan) . . . Hillquit joined the Socialist Party when he was 18 and worked for it the rest of his life . . . As an attorney he defended Johann Most, the anarchist; the Socialists who were expelled from the New York Assembly; the editors of "The Masses" in their trial under the Espionage Act . . . We are concerned here not with the merits of Socialism, but with the sort of life it gave Hillquit . . . After 40 years of it he wrote: "Having chosen and followed the unpopular course of a Socialist propagandist, I am entirely at peace with myself. I have nothing to regret, nothing to apologize for . . . To me the Socialist movement with its enthusiasm and idealism, its comradeship and struggles, its hopes and disappointments, its victories and defeats, has been the best that life has had to offer" . . . Nothing about getting ahead.

Portrait of Mungo Park

Niger, by Lewis Grassic Gibbon. London: Porpoise Press. 12s. 6d. net.

IT WOULD BE HARD to name more difficult men than the two great Scotsmen who opened African exploration in the last century. The fanatical loneliness of Livingstone, the fact that he was an extreme man who fed upon extremes, makes him a more striking figure than the remarkable Mungo Park, whose achievement was hardly less. There were no great gestures in Park; he must have been one of the most self-contained of his self-contained race.

Livingstone acquired in his time a fame which owed much to the fact that he was a missionary and on the right side of the Abolition question. He flattered the self-esteem of his century. Park, on the other hand, was a cold, evasive man who was quite uninterested in the slave question. Livingstone became, with considerable self-consciousness, an African martyr, and however much admiration we give him, sympathy is irrelevant. His case does not demand it. Park, on the other hand, demands all our sympathy. There is an almost appalling innocence about him, a really fearful ignorance of the world, a pathetic inability to communicate himself to normal men. Dour, prudent, priggish, emotionally congealed, Park was made to endure, to retire further and further into a loneliness which would never have Livingstone's chance or capacity for assuaging its thirst in tremendous publicity.

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The child of poor and genteel country folk and brought up in the bleak and frugal Scottish tradition whose warmths must always be unknown to the outsider, Mungo Park abandoned his career as a doctor and at the age of 24 was sent by the English African Association to discover the course of the Niger. The Nile and the Niger had been the great mysteries of the Ancient World; but whereas the Nile was known and worshiped and had become the birthplace of civilization, the Niger had remained until the end of the eighteenth century a conjecture and a legend. A great river was known to lie below the Sahara, but what its course was and into what sea it flowed was unknown.

Houghton, Park's immediate predecessor in the attempt to solve the mystery, had disappeared into the interior and had been slain by the "Moors"; and those who saw Park go off into the forest with his six men, his blue coat, beaver hat, sextant and umbrella never expected to see him again. When in fact he did return he was in rags and he looked like a man of 50. He had been through sufferings which one would pity in a dog.

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But not once does he seem to have altered his purpose. He had his vision of the Niger always before him. A truly terrifying meekness possessed him; he would endure any degradation so long as there was hope of discovering the secret of that great water. The final story of his escape from the "Moors" and of his sight of the Niger when thirst had driven him to desperation is one of the most moving and exciting in the history of travel.

Mr. Gibbon has a good narrative style when he is under way, but there are lapses into knotty, vain and mannered stuff which is thoroughly bad writing. His achievement is the character of Park himself. He has succeeded, despite the enormous difficulties, in turning the conventional explorer-hero into a man. To have got under the skin of a man as close-grained, tenacious and unsympathetic as this was something worth doing, and his Mungo Park is one of the few really penetrating studies of an explorer's character that I have read.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

O Genteel Ladies!

The Ladies, by Stanley Hopkins. New York: Harper. $2.

IN THIS FIRST NOVEL by Stanley Hopkins, first published last September and now republished, is shown a tragic picture of faded gentility, an aspect of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STANLEY HOPKINS

the American South which until recently has been comparatively unfamiliar to readers because writers generally have deemed it too commonplace for interest, preferring the melodrama of the hill regions, the richness of the Negro life or the romance of the moonlight-and-roses tradition. "The Ladies," on the other hand, has for its setting an ordinary country village, presumably in Virginia, and confines itself to dealing with the ladies of the Flood family and their few neighbors, with their exemplification of what one of the characters terms derisively "the grand old tradition of Southern womanhood."

The sheltered but barren lives of the "ladies" who accept unquestioningly the domination of selfish, lazy husbands and fathers, the monotonous, dreary existences of these last members of an effete strain, are unrolled by Mrs. Hopkins in a style which drags its slow length along as relentlessly as a river, flowing leisurely through decay as well as beauty. A passion for detail characterizes Mrs. Hopkins's method of narration, and she faithfully records all the minutiæ of daily life, where another artist might have been more selective. The result is an almost photographically accurate picture of certain types of households. It is an extreme of homely realism, matter-of-fact, imperturbable, in which even the most tragic instances (and there are many) do not move the reader as they should.

In happy contrast to the gloomy picture of the Floods is the story of Nona Gay, whose robust nature has cast off the shackles of decadent gentility to which she too had been heir. Even so, the story remains preponderantly cheerless. Its value is in its sincerity and in its patient veracity, for it gives an authentic description of a few households in a typical community, adding an indispensable picture to the gallery portraying customs and ideals indigenous to the South.

War-Maker

His Excellency the Specter: The Life of Fritz von Holstein, by Joachim von Kurenberg, translated by E. O. Lorimer, with an introduction by Wickham Steed. London: Constable. 8s. 6d.

BLAME FOR THE WORLD WAR can hardly repose upon a single individual, yet von Holstein played, perhaps, as sinister and capricious a part as any in the foreign policy of Germany during the days when European conflict was in the making. The story of this "best hated," socially ostracized official of the Foreign Office who for four decades and under four chancellors was a center of external and domestic intrigue, forms a reasonable though hardly pleasant document. Its sources are as obscure as the man himself. Yet Mr. Steed, in his capable introductory assessment, appears satisfied that the presentation is a faithful one. The record, presented in the dramatic form of a series of 70 episodes, admittedly contributes factually to the history of an unfortunate period. It provides as well a disturbing indictment of high diplomacy when it comes to be utilized for personal ends.

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Alfred de Vigny and the English-Speaking Peoples

Alfred de Vigny, by Arnold Whitridge. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.50.

VIGNY HAS ATTRACTED less attention from English and American scholars and critics than might be expected, considering not only, as Mr. Whitridge says, "his vogue in the classroom," but the sympathetic understanding of his poetry experienced by most English readers. In this latter respect Vigny has but one rival—Baudelaire—among French poets of the nineteenth century; and these two men of genius bridge a gap between the literatures of the neighboring countries which had existed since the sixteenth century. An Englishman who regards Racine as a rhetorician and cannot possibly sense the poetic quality of La Fontaine feels at home in the pages of Vigny.

For this there are definite reasons. On the one hand, Vigny knew English well; as a historical novelist he was a disciple of Scott; in his youth he was in a way a follower if not an imitator of Byron; the tragedy which first made him famous was based upon the life of a young English poet. He married an Englishwoman; spent much time in England; cherished the ambition to be appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James's; was even involved in the meshes of English law.

On the other hand, his poetry is of the order that suffers less loss when read by a foreigner than is poetry of a different kind. The ideas of one race are more easily apprehended by readers of another than are its sentiments; and Vigny's poetry was, as he himself proudly insisted and as Mr. Whitridge well demonstrates, a poetry of ideas. It is even at least debatable whether an Englishman, over whom passes unnoticed a subtle, delicate flaw in technique that jars upon the sensibilities of the native reader, may not derive more enjoyment from Vigny than do his own fellow countrymen.

The analogy with Byron, who has for a century been more popular and held in higher esteem on the Continent than in England, is not an exact one; for Byron is a rhetorician rather than a poet, or at any rate at least as much of a rhetorician as a poet; and rhetoric always bears the ordeal of translation better than does pure poetry. In Vigny's case, on the other hand, it is not a matter of translation. He does not translate well; or let us say, Mr. Whitridge's occasional essays at verse translation from his author—which by the way are loose paraphrases rather than translations—do not indicate that Vigny would survive the test of translation satisfactorily. But the point is that a foreigner, granted a good working knowledge of French, can sense, not so fully as a native of course, but still sense and appreciate the beauties of his verse; and is not distracted as is the Frenchman by its occasional faults of technique. And this, let us repeat, is because it is a poetry of ideas; and ideas transcend the boundaries of nationality and language.

In ideas Vigny compasses well-nigh a century of English poetry; for if on the one hand he touches Byronism in those youthful poems which are now almost unreadable save to specialists in the history of Romanticism, on the other hand he clasps hands with Thomas Hardy. Mr. Whitridge traverses old ground when he notes the influence of Byron upon Vigny; but he develops very interestingly the theme of the likeness of Vigny's pessimism to that of Hardy. Incidentally, it may be remarked that Mr. Whitridge seems to be unaware of that practical meliorism which Hardy expresses in various poems and which softens the despair of "Jude the Obscure."

One wishes that attention had been called to the striking affinity which exists between Vigny and another English poet, James Thomson, the author of "The City of Dreadful Night." The analogy is much closer than that between Vigny and Hardy, and is reinforced by the fact, overlooked by nearly all writers on Thomson, that it was indubitably Vigny who in his "Maison du Berger" gave Thomson the suggestion for the most characteristic and memorable stanzaic form employed in his masterpiece: that seven-line stanza of interwoven rhymes with the heavy feminine endings in lines five and six which give to the whole an indescribable effect of massive solemnity.

With all these points of contact with English poetry it is surprising that Vigny has, as we have remarked, received so little attention from English-speaking critics. Mr. Whitridge's book therefore fills a gap in biographical and critical studies of French poets. Our only severe criticism—a rare sort of criticism in these days—is that his book is too short. It would bear expansion in many places, not so much perhaps in the strictly biographical pages as in those devoted to criticism of Vigny's works. A study of Vigny's early "Byronism," based on the special monographs of Esteve and other scholars, might have been included that would have been definitive. The influence of Scott in France, particularly of course upon Vigny, was a theme lending itself to large and welcome expansion.

The poet's relations with Baudelaire form a subject which might well have been treated at greater length. His political, philosophical and religious views; the gradual, firm formation of his heroic pessimism; his connection with the thought of the time; his technique in novel and drama, in narrative verse and in the poetry of philosophic meditation—these are subjects which, though adequately adumbrated here, can be fully considered only at much greater length than Mr. Whitridge has found space for. All this Mr. Whitridge of course well knows; but it is to be hoped that the reception accorded this little book may encourage him to proceed further. He possesses the scholarship and the sensitiveness to poetic beauty and depth of thought to attempt an answer to the question: Why does Croce declare that Vigny was the greatest French poet of the nineteenth century and one of the greatest of all French poets?

SAMUEL C. CHEW.

Weep No More, My Lady

Ridgeways, by Frances Renard, New York: Stokes Co. $2.50.

MISS RENARD, in her first novel, "Ridgeways," has compressed a chronicle covering five generations within the confines of a single volume, but so skillfully that the reader is never disturbed by a lack of unity, by gaps of time hastily slurred over or by a profusion of characters—all pitfalls into which a number of writers of family histories have fallen. Native to Kentucky, Miss Renard has wisely chosen the background with which she is familiar for the setting of her story, following the fortunes of the Hardison family and their Kentucky estate, Ridgeways. Although the story begins a decade or so before the Civil War and continues to 1927, there are but two main characters around whom the story revolves: Ben Hardison and the girl he marries, the waif Ellen. As the story of their lives unfolds, a picture of Kentucky is revealed in almost microscopic detail, with a faithful, homely veracity.

From a Drawing by Francisca Bolles—
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FRANCES RENARD

Miss Renard writes in plain, honest, matter-of-fact fashion, though her subject matter would have been peculiarly adapted to a treatment of more beauty and depth. Yet Miss Renard maintains a generally high level in her own style of candid, straightforward prose, and she has produced a book of which the South may be proud.

Bourgeoise in Flight

Flight From Terror, by Alya Rachmanova. London: Sheed & Ward. 7s. 6d. net.

HERE IS THE AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL narrative of a Russian girl who was passing from high school to university just on the eve of the 1917 revolution. Daughter of a tolerably well-to-do physician and granddaughter of a local factory owner, she was destined to live through terrible experiences when the storm of social revolution reached the provincial backwater where she was living. Many of her friends were naturally among the local "bourgeoisie," who were bound to suffer when the whole Ural region was ravaged with civil war.

It is somewhat difficult to determine how far the diary on which the narrative is based was reconstructed before the book assumed its present form. As it stands it has entirely lost the diary form and displays a more finished literary style than one would expect in a day-by-day journal set down in the midst of such harassing conditions.

There is a touch of Dostoevsky in some of the author's views and in some of the episodes of abnormal cruelty with which the book is filled; there is also a hint of the influence of Artzibashev, the decadent writer who enjoyed considerable popularity during the interval between the 1905 and 1917 revolutions, in some of her stories of pre-revolutionary student life. The author possesses definite descriptive power and talent; and she dramatizes out of personal recollection those features of life in 1917 which are familiar to any student of the period. One sees the soldiers chewing sunflower seeds and sullenly refusing to salute their officers, the housemaids suddenly informed by some urban agitator that they are to work as little as possible and to sit down before their employers; the deserters crowding railroad trains and throwing undesirable passengers out of the windows; the workers eager to lay down tools and parade with red flags on the slightest excuse.

It was as if all the old bonds of authority, discipline and obedience had snapped overnight; and years of ferocious civil war were required to settle the issue, whether these old bonds were to be restored or whether new ones were to take their place. The author's account of the civil war as an orgy of senseless bestiality on the part of the Reds is as obviously one-sided and overdrawn as the typical Soviet play or novel, in which the Whites are apt to be represented as a band of drunken officers, greedy capitalists and oppressive landlords, intent only on regaining their old privileges.

Of course, there is no reason to doubt that the Ural region witnessed some dark and sanguinary deeds on both sides during the heat of the civil war; and one cannot expect from an emotional girl the balance of an objective historian. An interesting feature of the narrative is the way in which two separate strains are maintained. During the last days of the collapsing Kolchak régime in Siberia Miss Rachmanova goes on studying philosophy and other abstract subjects, uncertain as to what fate the next week may bring. There are vivid and affecting pictures of the wretched life of the refugees; and one gets an impression of how weak and helpless the educated middle class, to which the author belonged, was in the turmoil of civil conflict.

Many individuals of Miss Rachmanova's class have adapted themselves more or less successfully to the new Soviet conditions of life. One gathers from her narrative the impression that she would have been an irreconcilable; so she is to be congratulated on having left Russia, after all the vicissitudes of her refugee life, which included selling bread on the market and giving lectures in an improvised educational course at the rate of "two chickens, half a pound of butter, a pound of granulated sugar and two pounds of millet" for 16 hours of lecturing.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN.

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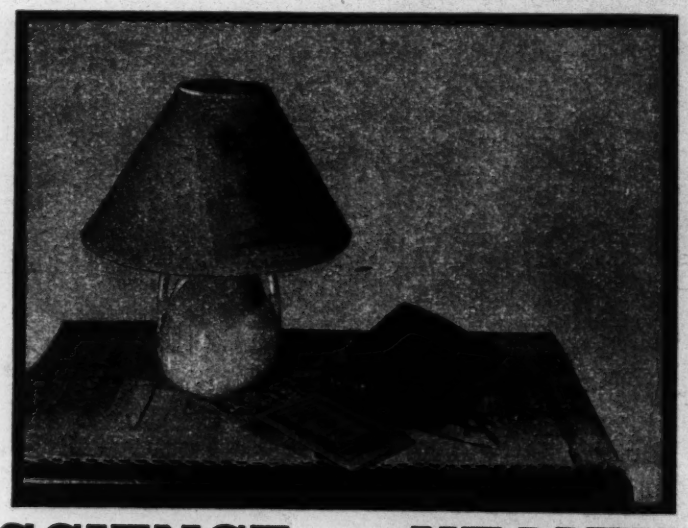

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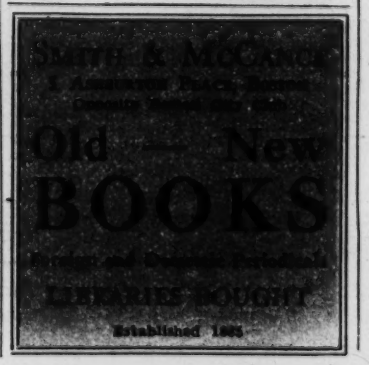

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Bright Balloons . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have just read with more than passing interest, the article, "The Bright Balloon" by Rufus Steele in your issue of March 14. Mr. Steele can always be counted upon for something interesting in his writings but this article in particular is worthy of careful study, not only by individuals, but by organizations who are interested in the liquor problem.

I was particularly interested in this statement: "The challenge is upon moral leaders for a brand new resourcefulness in finding positive, definite means for doing well what booze at best does only badly." To me, this is the key to the whole situation. We need an exciting substitute for booze and spiritual living is the means through which individuals may drink their fill and at last find the happiness they are so diligently seeking.

As a protection to the public, certain laws have been passed whereby manufacturers of certain merchandise and foodstuffs offered to the public must specify the contents of packages and containers handled by retailers throughout the country. Let us assume that a distiller was forced to specify just exactly what his bottle of whisky contained. I am persuaded the label would include the following: shattered health, time wasting, money squandering, lost jobs, shattered friendships, remorse, despair, broken homes, maudlin sentimentalities, disrespect and poverty. When individuals get wise to what they are really drinking they will switch from alcohol to common sense. The article by Rufus Steele makes this distinction very clear and I am grateful to you for publishing it.

VASH YOUNG.

New York City.

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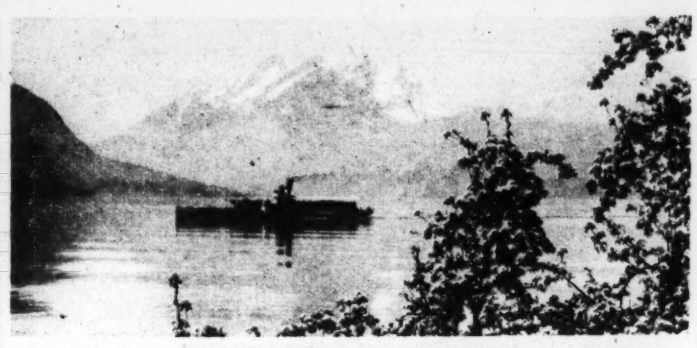

J. Gaberell

SWITZERLAND WELCOMES THE SPRING
Looking Out Over the Lake of the Four Forest Cantons

Air . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have just finished reading the article entitled "Money in the Air" by Luther K. Bell. (See Monitor Magazine Section of March 7.) In the last few weeks there has been much written on the subject of aviation, most of which seems to miss the point.

The President, without a trial, canceled the air mail contracts. It is this thing that such eminent men as Lindbergh and Rickenbacker, Chamberlin, and others oppose.

Aviation, evidently, is no doubt not very different from other "big business," and probably needs an investigation now and then. We have had such investigations of the utilities, stock market, etc., but the President didn't feel called upon to cut off the electricity, gas and telephone, nor prohibit any stock or bond transactions. Either he has been very badly advised, or it is another extemporaneous gesture, such as he made about the Supreme Court before the election, in 1932. . . .

ALICE CATHERINE MILLS
Glencoe, Illinois.

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have read with very much interest the article by Mr. Luther K. Bell entitled "Money in the Air," in the Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor of March 7.

Our company, and I believe the railroads generally, have felt right along that the transportation of passengers by airplane at practically no higher cost than via rail was very unfair competition, considering the element of time in favor of air travel. The airplane companies have been able to maintain this low level of fares only because of their mail subsidies, and in fairness to the railroads the Government should keep this competitive feature in mind when new arrangements for carrying air mail are being considered. It is also my belief that the Government should place air transport companies under some regulatory body, the same as the railroads, and that this would prevent a recurrence of many of the evils of the past.

L. W. LANDMAN.
General Passenger Traffic Manager, New York Central Lines.
New York City.

League of Nations . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I heartily congratulate The Christian Science Monitor on its article, "Let's Join the League of Nations," in the Weekly Magazine Section for March 21. It is highly important that the deep inertia of the American people, which has so long held them in uncertainty and has so long blocked international efforts for peace, should now begin to be stirred up. The world has been waiting for us to decide what we want to do.

May I call your attention, in three or four propositions, to the important fact that the real issue is not merely whether one approves of the present League of Nations.

1. Any person in this country may be affected, in his pocketbook and otherwise, by what happens in another country. The difficulties which thus arise can only be adjusted by joint action in international coöperation, and in this case by international organization. The United States recognizes this; we actually share in the work of the League of Nations now to a greater extent than do most of its own members.

2. In this admittedly essential work the United States now operates at a distinct disadvantage. Not being a member of the current organization, we cannot initiate action; we can only participate when we are invited. And even then our action with the League is inefficient because handled at a distance. With the utmost desire to coöperate with the League in maintaining peace between Japan and China, our failure to coördinate on one vital occasion encouraged Japan to take a stronger stand from which she never receded.

The American people want peace; and it is now proved beyond doubt, both in the Western Hemisphere and in the Far East, that peace can only be had by joint and organized action.

3. But if we do not like the present organization, it can be changed. There are demands even among members of the League for the revision of the Covenant. The need for the help of the United States is so desperate that almost anything she might ask would be granted. President Roosevelt could revise the League of Nations as he wished and could assume the leadership of the world if he so desired.

4. If we do not get into an international organization and work jointly to maintain peace, what else have you to offer?

The present effort of the League of Nations Association to secure signatures to a petition, asking that the United States state the conditions on which she would join the League of Nations, offers an opportunity for citizens to say exactly what they want. It should be signed not only by adherents of the League but by everyone who believes in international organization for peace. It is a challenge to those who are opposed to the present League; the task is the constructive one of determining how America could cease to be an obstacle and become an aid to the cause of peace.

Very truly yours,
CLYDE EAGLETON,
Professor of Government,
New York University, Washington Square College.

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

As a lover and appreciative reader of the Monitor may I say how grateful I am to Miss Sarah Wambaugh for her masterly comments on Mr. Sisley Huddleston's suggestions on the subject—"Should the League of Nations Covenant Be Revised?"

I turned to Mr. Huddleston's article in your issue of Jan. 17, anticipating, as usual, an enjoyable and most profitable half hour. For the first time in many years I was disappointed. It was therefore with great pleasure, and almost with relief, that I read Miss Wambaugh's letter in the Weekly Magazine Section of Jan. 31.

The reputation of The Christian Science Monitor is very near to my heart—as is also the fate of the League of Nations—and I feel that Miss Wambaugh has put before your ever increasing public

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SHERWIN CODY

MANY persons say, "Did you hear from him today?" They should say "Have you heard from him today?" Some spell calendar "calender" or "calander." Still others say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me." It is astonishing how often "who" is used for "whom," and how frequently the simplest words are mispronounced. Few know whether to spell certain words with one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's" or with "ie" or "ei." Most persons use only common words, colorless, flat, ordinary. Their speech and their letters are lifeless, monotonous, humdrum.

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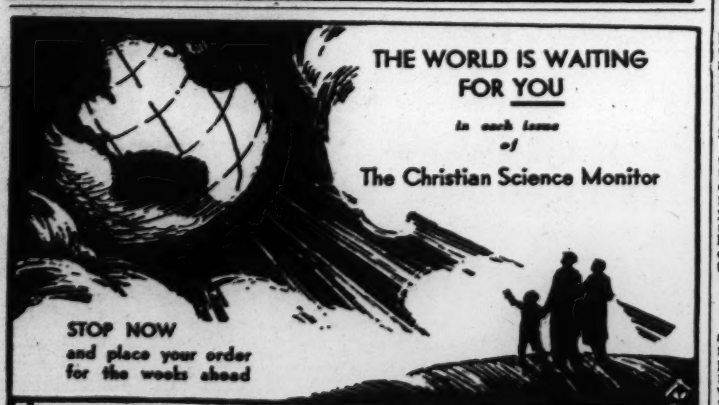
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I am indeed increasingly grateful for The Christian Science Monitor and its new Magazine Section.

MRS. P. A. GORE ANDERSON.
Harlington, Nr. Hayes, Middlesex, Eng.

The Navy . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

As a subscriber to The Christian Science Monitor I want to express my appreciation for the Weekly Magazine Section, for the breadth of view expressed in its articles, and the forthright, fearless way problems of the day are being taken up.

I hope you have more of the "two sides at once" articles like "The Navy: First Line of Defense?" Such an editorial treatment is most fair, and gives one plenty of food for independent thinking. There is one thing that I did not like to see in those articles. . . . What Mrs. Eddy said in 1908 along somewhat political lines on another subject seems to me hardly applicable to the subject at hand today . . . and to quote her might be expressing that which would be entirely opposite to her views on today's situation.

However, please do not take this as a destructive criticism. Even this article, which, as I have suggested, could in my opinion be improved, I enjoyed very much. I wish you every success in your fine work.

LUCILE H. SHOOP.
West Newton, Mass.

Star Dust . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

A letter in "Over the Editor's Desk" spoke of the Magazine Section reaching the cowboys' country—and to prove this correct I am writing from almost the heart of it—Grant County, Oregon.

It was good news to learn in the Feb. 7 number that no fiction would intrude or crowd out any of the excellent articles or illustrations. Suppose there had been no room for "Star Dust"! [Jan. 24].

The magazines are read by us from cover to cover, and, overcoming a desire to preserve them, they are passed on to a neighbor and from there to another and finally wind up at the fourth home.

The Weekly Magazine is splendid in all respects.

G. EDWIN JONES
Monument, Ore.

"Prepare for Peace" . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In your Weekly Magazine Section dated Feb. 7, 1934, under the caption "Prepare for Peace" . . . occurs the query "Would America be willing to forgo the advantages of such trade?" and the conclusion apparently arrived at is that "America" would not be so willing.

In other words, in order to gratify the greed of certain American traders, who, by trading in contraband of war with one or both of the belligerents, thereby prolonging the war at the expense of the belligerents, America would feel bound to come into the war. This, then, appears to me the unworthy motive which leads the U. S. A. to maintain a powerful fleet. Of late years the U. S. A. has presented to the world the curious spectacle of a nation, or government, preaching peace and disarmament and blaming other nations for their armaments, and at the same time steadily increasing its own armaments and especially its fleet.

Now a powerful fleet is a necessity to Britain, an island dependent on oversea communication for its existence; but a powerful fleet can in no sense be regarded as a necessity for the U. S. A.—a country with vast internal resources, quite able to exist without oversea communications, and by its size and population not susceptible to invasion. Thus we see, that greed and not armaments is the cause (or one of the causes) of war.

L. S. T. HALLIDAY.
Loddiswell, S. Devon, England.

Japan . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

May I offer my sincere congratulations on the first issue of the Weekly Magazine Section. It is a masterpiece of compilation, and I wish the new section every success.

Your article entitled "Is War Inevitable Between Japan and the United States?" very appropriately follows the recent publication of a new book by Hedley Chilvers, the well-known South African writer, entitled "The Yellow Man Looks On." This book is enjoying a wide circulation here and, wrongly so in my opinion, has set many people wondering if Japan really will take aim for Africa. Your article serves as a rebuke to conclusions in this direction. Many of us here are of the opinion that birds of a feather usually try to get on with each other before hunting in strange fields.

ROBERT F. OSBORN.
Johannesburg, Transvaal, S. Af.

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

. . . I must express my thankfulness and appreciation for the wonderful steps the Monitor has recently taken. . . . The new section has given me a new viewpoint on a number of important matters. . . .

EDWARD P. PECKINPAUGH
Knoxville, Tenn.

"Even *'hand-me-downs'* keep their good looks through safe Chipso suds," *this progressive mother finds*

MRS. O. E. BAKER, WITH MILDRED, EDWIN, HELEN AND SABRA, PHOTOGRAPHED IN THEIR HOME AT CHEVY CHASE, MD.

20 times, at least, Chipso has quickly SOAKED the dirt out of this suit but left its blue checks as saucy as ever.
"This coral cotton dress with silk cross-stitch rabbits shows that Chipso is SAFE FOR COLORS," says Mrs. Baker.
Chipso has saved this blue-and-white print for MONTHS MORE of sturdy wear since Helen inherited it from an older playmate.
"FOR TWO YEARS this navy blue and white print, which cost only $2.98 to start with, has been washed in Chipso without any fading," Mrs. Baker says happily.
"Mildred's shell-pink, fine lawn dress had received a LOT OF WEAR AND CHIPSO WASHING before she began to wear it," her mother says.

Small, but active Mildred recommends Chipso to her admirers.

Because all their clothes are washed with safe Chipso, the four young Bakers get marvelous wear out of every garment.

Chipso's quick, rich suds take dirt out of grimy play clothes without the hard rubbing that wears materials thin. And Chipso keeps old clothes unfaded and new looking because its RICHER SUDS are never hard on colors. Chipso is safe even for silks and woolens—that is why it makes *all* your clothes wear longer.

"The children's sweaters come out of a Chipso wash as soft as down," declares Mrs. Baker. "Our colored clothes stay bright and the white clothes are *really white*.

"I keep a big glass pickle jar full of Chipso on the kitchen sink for dishes, too, and we always use Chipso for scrubbing. Chipso takes up grease, yet it is as soft as a toilet soap on my hands."

Chipso is not adulterated with the harsh substances contained in inferior soaps which gradually weaken fabrics and fade colors. Chipso is SOAPIER. It loosens dirt harmlessly by RICHER SUDS.

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Big Box . .
Low Price . .
It's Soapier

Chipso *makes clothes wear longer*

Letters

Skyscrapers . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The Weekly Magazine Section for March 14 contains an article entitled "Skyscrapers of Manhattan" by Ely Jacques Kahn. The article itself I am not competent to criticize, nor do I wish to, but I can't help finding fault with the caption to one of the illustrations —that of course is the fault of the editor.

The view of the so-called "Flatiron" Building has underneath it the statement that it is "The First Skyscraper" and that the view shows it as it was 25 years ago, soon after erection.

The first real skyscraper in the world was designed about 1884 by William Le Baron Jenney and was put into form about 1887 in Chicago, as the Home Insurance Building. It was followed about a year later by the Takoma Building, also in Chicago. One of the earliest skyscrapers was erected in 1889, in Bowling Green, New York, and I believe it still stands. Between 1889 and 1895 dozens of tall buildings of modern construction were built all over the United States, many of them in New York. By the time the Fuller or Flatiron Building was built, I think about 1902, the novelty of tall buildings had long since worn off for all except denizens of the big sticks.

Mistakes like this are all too common nowadays in current publications, but one doesn't expect to find them in the Monitor.

A. E. NEEDHAM

Chicago, Illinois.

* * *

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Please allow me to express my deepest gratitude and appreciation for the splendid Weekly Magazine Section, the new addition to The Christian Science Monitor. It is a powerful contribution to the healing of present world conditions, a source of inspiration and most precious information. It lays the foundation of international organization based on justice and love. It shows the spiritual riches of other nations—and their needs, thus enabling us to serve better the cause of universal peace. After the first copy a group of the older Sunday School pupils has been started for the reading of the Monitor. For the last two years have I tried to do it with no avail. Waiving further delays I organized it privately on my own responsibility. This group is destined to promote among the youth in France a wide world outlook based on the knowledge of scientific truth. The group will be entirely self-governed. I will be present only in an advisory capacity. The addresses will be read and discussed in French on topics found and studied in the Monitor. It has been welcomed with enthusiasm by parents and youth alike.

HARRIET BROSSIN

Paris, France.

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League of Nations a Social Worker

WITH ALL EUROPE in a hubbub, the League of Nations still goes its way as peacemaker. Behind the tumult of the nations, work still goes on which, after the noise has subsided, will be seen to have laid weighty stones in the structure of international understanding.

Mr. Eric Einar Ekstrand, who possesses the impressive title of Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentaire Directeur des Sections du Trafic de l'Opium et des Questions Sociales—which means, in plain English, that he is Director of the Social and the Opium Traffic Sections of the League of Nations—made this clear when he visited London recently for the purpose of learning something of social work as it is organized in Great Britain.

"It is a pity," he said, "that people are so apt to run after political excitement and to forget that, even while nations are engaged in the fiercest arguments on the field of politics, they are still in complete unity in regard to their desire to build, in the social field, a uniform structure in which all may cooperate."

From his experience as supervisor of a clearing house which is sifting the methods adopted by the nations of the world in all humanitarian and social questions, with the object of bringing the best to the top, Mr. Ekstrand says that the force of example in social matters is almost unbelievably far-reaching. In publishing the social wisdom, as it were, of certain countries, others are easily induced to follow.

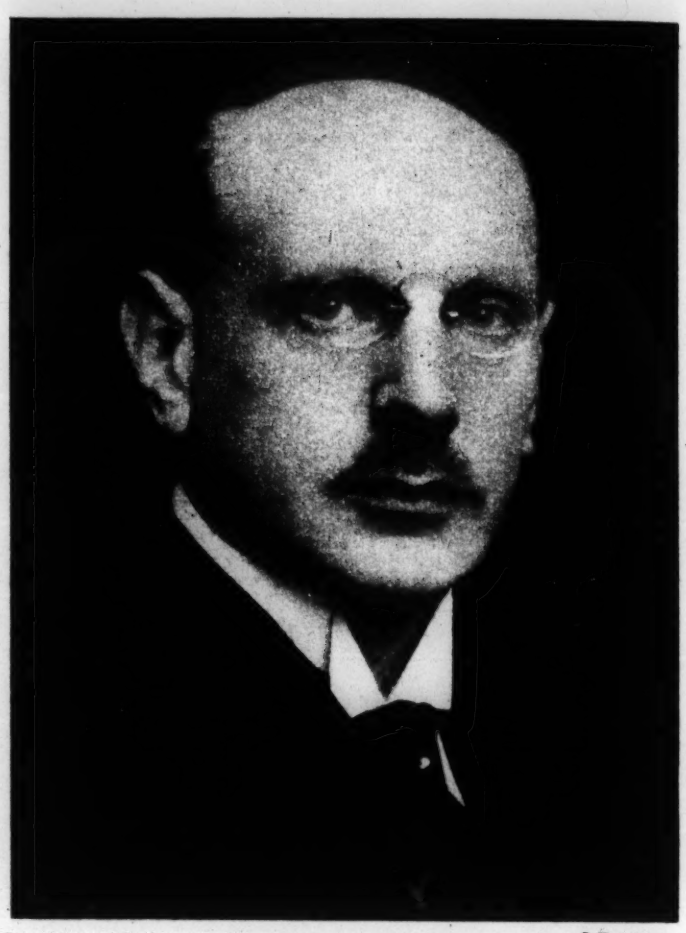
It was by force of world opinion engendered in this way that the League was able, in 1931, to establish a world-wide control of the traffic in dangerous drugs, setting up, in friendly agreement, a committee of four persons who, watching over the movements of the industry, would help deliver the world in general from what was beginning to be recognized as a more dangerous enemy even than the trade in intoxicating liquor.

When the Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People meets in April, Mr. Ekstrand explained, matters of even deeper import will be discussed, and discussed by all nations. The League is sifting information in regard to the effects of the present economic depression upon children all over the world and the best ways of dealing with them. It is sifting information in regard to the ways of dealing with youthful delinquents, and examining how far it is possible for each and every country to deal with child offenders apart from adults, and to substitute educational for punitive methods.

Ways are being sought whereby the illegitimate child may, by the utilization of an abridged birth certificate in all cases where exact knowledge as to parentage is not essential, be freed from the stigma caused by other people's misdeeds. Ways are being sought whereby the blind child shall be helped from his infancy to become a useful and happy citizen.

In moments of international difficulty, when people are inclined to dwell only upon the political potentialities of League work, it might be well, Mr. Ekstrand said, to remember that, behind the fear that the League might break in this or that political crisis, lies the certainty that solid, rather unromantic work is going on in establishing an "international atmosphere of coöperation and progress" in matters less spectacular.

In the long run, Mr. Ekstrand pointed out, even the wise and successful handling of political disputes counts less than the building up of a uniformity of morals, the raising of welfare standards, the establishment of a "spiritual unity" which is the foundation of peace.



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Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . .

W. P. M.'s poems have appeared in the Magazine Section for Jan. 3, Feb. 7, and March 7.

SAMUEL SCOVILLE JR. has written several books and numerous magazine articles on "nature" subjects.

SIR ALAN COBHAM is one of Britain's most distinguished fliers. As one of the first civil passenger pilots, he carried 10,000 passengers in 1919. In 1921 he started the Spanish Air Line to Morocco, and the next year he flew from Belgrade to London in a day. He was the first British aviator to cross the Channel in a light airplane. Among his longer flights have been those from London to Rangoon and back, London to Cape Town and return, England to Australia and return, and the first flight around the entire African continent.

PEGASUS, who desires to remain anonymous, is in close touch with aviation developments.

BLISS KNAPP is a Harvard graduate who takes a keen interest in educational problems. He has traveled extensively.

RICHARD LEE STROUT is in the Monitor's Washington Bureau. He wrote the article on Ferdinand Pecora which appeared in the Magazine Section for Feb. 21.

JANET MABIE has a happy faculty of seeking out interesting people and learning interesting things from them. She has written about Amelia Earhart and "Mother" Roper in earlier numbers of the Magazine Section.

MAJ. E. W. POLSON NEWMAN has had a distinguished military, diplomatic and journalistic career. He speaks with special authority about Arab countries.

MARTIN CODEL is widely known as an authority on radio, both through the publications which he edits and through his contributions to other periodicals.

. . Hughes

(Continued from Page 5)

Governor of California, Hiram Johnson, as he passed through the corridor of a hotel to look across the waters of the Pacific, he almost certainly would have sat in the White House in the war years!

At nine o'clock on election night in New York in 1916, outside the Astor Hotel, where the Republican candidate was staying, his victory seemed certain. All the papers but the Times conceded his victory. The crowd cheered him. Then the adverse reports from California began coming in. Two hours later the result was in doubt. A group of excited reporters made their way to the candidate's room for a statement. They were met at the door by a friend. They could not see Mr. Hughes. Why?

"Sorry, boys, but Mr. Hughes has gone to bed."

Mr. Hughes, history relates, had really gone to bed; possessed of his iron self-control, it is probable also that he slept soundly. It is this calm self-mastery, combined with extraordinary vitality, that has made Mr. Hughes seem younger than he is; it is odd for most Americans to reflect that he had already become a national figure when Calvin Coolidge was a young clerk in a Northampton law office, and Herbert Hoover was only a few years out of college.

This is the man who today sits in the center of the bench of the Supreme Court. Interest in his personality is once more acute because of the vital new constitutional questions springing from the New Deal.

In two of these questions already, by hairbreadth, 5-to-4 decisions, the Chief Justice has cast the deciding vote. The first of these was the decision upholding the Minnesota mortgage moratorium law which he wrote and the second the more recent decision upholding the right of New York State to fix milk prices. Both of these decisions, by analogy, uphold some of the phases of the NIRA.

These decisions give the key to the present power of the Chief Justice. In a sense he frequently holds a rough balance between the four so-called "liberals" and the four so-called "conservatives" on the high court. In the past three years he has generally thrown the balance to the "liberal" side. He did so in this Minnesota decision. He did so repeatedly in case after case just after the Senate Progressives made their vigorous fight against him because he was an alleged "reactionary"! Speaking of Mr. Hughes, Senator Dill declared, "Property rights and the great monopolies and the money power in America never had an abler or a more effective champion." Senator Norris cried, "No man in public life so exemplifies the influence of powerful combinations in the political and financial world."

Ship Without Port

For the first time in the history of China, a Hungarian ship has arrived. It is the Kelet, flying the flag of Hungary and officered and manned exclusively by Hungarians, with the exception of seven Arab stokers.

A curious detail is the fact that while the vessel's home port is Budapest, according to registry, the Kelet can never go there since it is not able to sail up the Danube River.

By the treaty following the World War, Hungary became exiled from the sea. Two-thirds of Hungary was divided among other nations or made into new countries and Fiume, sole Hungarian port, was lost.

Until recently the Kelet was one of five Hungarian ships roaming the seas without a home port. One sank recently in the Indian Ocean, so the total is now but four. The Kelet's name means "east" and it was given, instead of the former British name Trigarten, to indicate that it "goes toward the rising sun."

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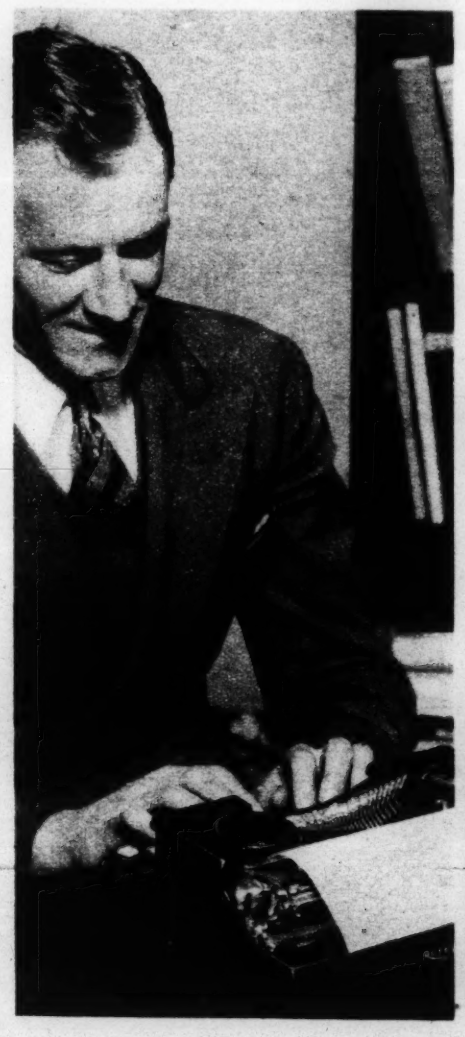

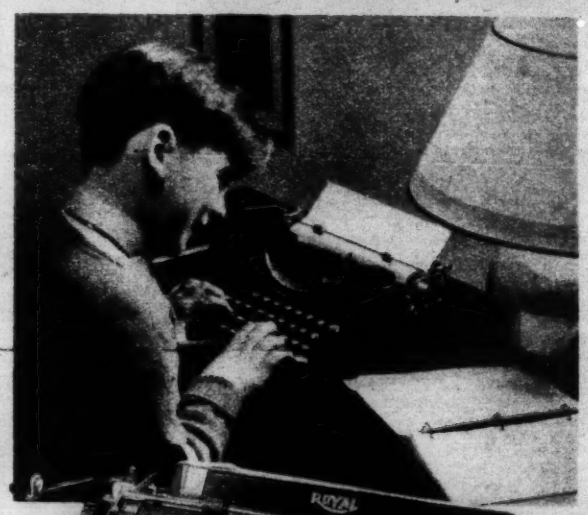

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